

Topological Quantum Diffeomorphisms in Field Theory and the Spectrum of the Space-Time

Francisco Bulnes

Abstract—Through the Fukaya conjecture and the wrapped Floer cohomology, the correspondences between paths in a loop space and states of a wrapping space of states in a Hamiltonian space (the ramification of field in this case is the connection to the operator that goes from TM to T^*M) are demonstrated where these last states are corresponding to bosonic extensions of a spectrum of the space-time or direct image of the functor Spec , on space-time. This establishes a distinguished diffeomorphism defined by the mapping from the corresponding loops space to wrapping category of the Floer cohomology complex which furthermore relates in certain proportion D -branes (certain D -modules) with strings. This also gives to place to certain conjecture that establishes equivalences between moduli spaces that can be consigned in a moduli identity taking as space-time the Hitchin moduli space on G , whose dual can be expressed by a factor of a bosonic moduli spaces.

Keywords—Floer cohomology, Fukaya conjecture, Lagrangian submanifolds, spectrum of ring, topological quantum diffeomorphisms,

I. INTRODUCTION

IN symplectic geometry, the Lagrangian submanifolds are invariants under rescaling of the cotangent fibers or more generally asymptotically invariant which determine diffeomorphisms between the said cotangent classes under homotopies, establishing a cohomology of Floer cohomology type where wrapping states are in correspondence with paths in certain based loop space. By the Fukaya conjecture, this correspondence can be carried to the equivalences context between categories whose objects are Lagrangian submanifolds of the complex Riemannian manifold (complex model of the space-time), and whose morphisms are Floer chain groups of the type $\text{Hom}(L_0, L_1) = FC(L_0, L_1)$. Likewise, if $L = T_x^*$, has cotangent fiber then the A_∞ -structure on $CW^*(L, L)$, should be quasi-isomorphic to the dg -algebra structure on $C_{-*}(\Omega_x)$, where Ω_x is the based loop space of (Z, x) , [1]; that is to say, there is a minimal path from (Z, x) , to (L, x) , taking a connection with ramification.

From a point of view of the physics, this could have implications in the process of explanation of the relation between movement and energy, problem planted from Huygens and Lagrange to the dynamical problems, which requires the integration of energy and movement through certain integral operators that can be induced to the micro-

local structure (fine structure) of the Lagrangian submanifolds to the QFT context using the TFT and some tools of cohomology to obtain the equivalences in duality of these Lagrangian objects. From an algebraic point of view, using commutative rings, it can be induced to a scheme that establishes the relations between moduli problems and algebras involved in the reduction problem of field equations to some cases in field theory. Is it feasible to determine symmetry between energy and time? We can answer categorically no! However, realizing a re-evaluating of the question in the framework of the ramified field, could determine an equivalence, not in a purely algebraic context and the continuous mappings only, but in some differential applications that born of several dualities, as have been mentioned (for example, the Langlands duality [2], [3]). Likewise, this happens where their deformable images are of certain applications [8], [9] between differential operators in a holomorphic framework that can be determined establishing actions on said elements (that are ramifications). The actions from loop groups obtained in the construction process of cycles of the space-time [3] are the ramifications.

II. SPECTRUM OF THE COMMUTATIVE RINGS: THE IMAGE OF A SPIN MANIFOLD

Let X , be a scheme as studied by Milnor [4], more specifically, the scheme given from the derived categories \mathcal{D}_X , whose sheaves \mathcal{I} , are coherent sheaves of ideals on X , then the transformation that we define is the morphism $\pi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$, such that $\pi^{-1}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}$, is an invertible sheaf. Here $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}$, is the structure of the sheaf of \tilde{X} . For this way, morphisms from schemes to affine schemes must be understood in the ring homomorphisms context by the following adjoint contravariant pair (X, A) : For every scheme X , and every commutative ring A , we have the natural equivalence [1], [9]:

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Schemes}}(X, \text{Spec}(A)) \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{CRing}}(A, \mathcal{O}_X(X)), \quad (1)$$

due to that A , is an initial object in the rings category before the functor action Spec , in the schemes category, and their final object is $\text{Spec}(A)$, which means the spectrum of commutative rings category. The character Spec is the functor "spectrum".

Likewise, we consider the Axion particle which must be a final element or object in the space $\text{Spec}(A)$.

Definition 1. A spin manifold in the image of $\text{Spec}(A)$ of the

Francisco Bulnes (Prof. Dr.) is a mathematical famous in East Europe, Middle Asia, India and China. Post-Doctoral Research supported and financed by State of Mexico Government (e-mail: francisco.bulnes@tesch.edu.mx).

space-time, is an axion.

An axion is not a spin manifold; however, this is the result of a transformation “blow up” in the space-time of a spin manifold in QFT-frame. Likewise, the axion can be determined and defined as an image of a spin manifold under transformation rules in the Universe modeled as a complex Riemannian manifold (of Kahlerian type) whose dimension is $2n$ [7]-[9]. Thus, in moduli problems, we can obtain equivalences in duality of the objects in A , and $\text{Spec}(A)$, and their images in a complex Riemannian manifold.

If we consider as model of the space-time the complex Riemannian manifold $\mathbb{M} := \mathcal{M}_H(G, C)$, the equivalences can be defined in D -branes (that is to say D -modules), and strings level through of the equivalences established in Theorem 7.1 [5], having that, under certain duality, $\mathcal{M}_H(G, C)$, is composed for objects of a derived category of D -modules on $\mathcal{B}_G(C)$, (here $\mathcal{B}_G(C)$, as category is a category of Hecke eigen-sheaves) where this last is a category of the G -equivariant D -modules where C , is a complex whose scheme Y (that are orbifolds of a CY-manifold, which is a Calabi-Yau manifold. This is a spin manifold if establishes equivalences between D -modules of $\mathcal{B}_G(C)$, and D -branes in the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_H(G, C)$) is the spectrum of G -equivariant D -modules (C , is a complex of certain special sheaf of holomorphic G -bundles (of certain eigen-sheaf of Hecke)). Then can be obtained a spectrum of the space-time.

In the study of the algebraic geometry and the theory of complex analysis on manifolds, the coherent sheaves are a specific class of sheaves having the particularity of establishing properties of differential operators linked to the geometrical properties of the underlying space where these are defined. The geometrical information codification of coherent sheaves is realized with reference to a sheaf of rings.

III. TOPOLOGICAL QUANTUM DIFFEOMORPHISMS IN FIELD THEORY

Using the model in Fig. 1, [1], let the corresponding non-compact Lagrangian submanifolds L , as homotopy of L_0 , where L_0 , is the Lagrangian submanifold before of the field action given by one particle, to know [4]:

$$HW^*(L_0, L_0) = H(CW^*(L_0, L_0)), \quad (2)$$

We consider the Fukaya conjecture taking as cotangent fiber $L = T_x^*$, to the A_∞ -structure on complex $CW^*(L_0, L_1)$, which is isomorphic to the algebra dg -structure on the deformed category $C_{-\infty}(\Omega_x)$, of the loop space (Z, x) , with Z , a differentiable manifold which has a normalized geodesic flow accord to their Poincaré section [2], [6].

Remark 1. A free loop space or loops space $\Omega X = C(S^1, X)$, of the topological space X , is the space conformed for loops from the unit circle S^1 , to X , endowed with compact-open topology.

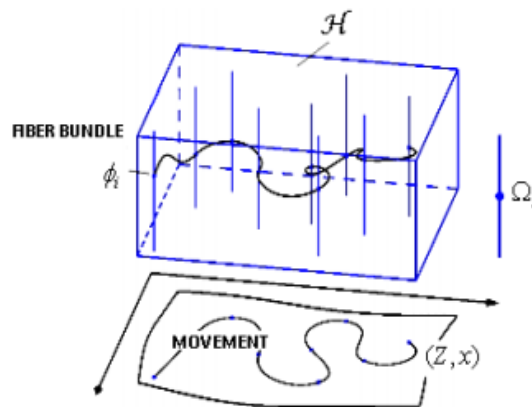


Fig. 1 Correspondences between states (L, x) , of the Hamiltonian space \mathcal{H} , and points (Z, x) , of the loop space

Due to the TFT, the flow is a geodesic flow, which is conformed for trajectories defined by the variation principle. The flow is created from the micro-states that have been measured by gauge fields [1] in a Hamiltonian space as state space [8], [9].

From the conjecture 1, given in [6] the movement is spread ramification from the energy-vacuum mechanism through paths of particle actions given by [7]

$$\mathfrak{I}_{O_c}(\gamma) = \int_M O_c(\gamma(x)) d\gamma(x), \quad (3)$$

The Bulnes's operator O_c [7], involves a connection $\sigma_i(X_p), \forall p \in M, X_p \in T_p(M)$ of the tangent bundle of the space of trajectories $\Omega(\Gamma) \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \times I$, such that the map

$$X \mapsto \gamma_X(1), \quad (4)$$

Indeed, is the affine connection describes as:

$$\sigma_i(X_p) = \nabla_{\gamma'(t)} X = \exp_p(tX),$$

which is a diffeomorphism from $U_0 \subset T_p(M)$ to $U_p, \forall p \in M$, being U_0, U_p , open neighborhoods.

Remark 2. ϕ_x^1 is the flow of geodesics γ , such that $\forall x$, is a Hamiltonian vector field of H , which satisfies (4).

What is the value of this diffeomorphism in the quantum context? We consider the same topology. Is this also an image of the other diffeomorphism?

Could an extended topology be necessary and also induced [1], [2], [8]? Thus, the paths to the quantum image of the space-time \mathbb{M} (considering the field actions in (3)), take the form to the energy states collection [2], [6]:

$$\mathfrak{I}_{O_c}(\varphi) = \int_{X(M)} O_c(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x), \quad (5)$$

preserving the same symplectic structure [1], [9].

A correspondence between wrapped Floer cohomology and the ordinary Floer cohomology can be established in [1], [9], given by $H^*(L)$, [8]. Here, the action functional (3) has the same value with (5).

The wrapped Floer cohomology that wraps the flow of geodesics $x:[0,1] \rightarrow M$, of the Hamiltonian H , generates the associated Floer cochain complex, which goes from L_0 , to L_1 ; having that

$$CF^*(L_0, L_1; H) \cong CF^*(\phi_x^1(L_0), L_1), \quad (6)$$

where this must show a little variation to create in the infinity, the wrapping such that given two dg -modules \mathcal{E}_L , and \mathcal{E}_Q , (this is a dg -module on an dg -algebra of Čech cochains, where these co-chains are obtained in duality. This, in other re-interpretation, could be a complex sheaf that can be generalized in complex cohomology to one Hochschild cohomology type) as elements of a dg -category defined by $\mathcal{M} = \text{mod}(C)$, where C , is the Čech complex defined by (where $d = |I| - 1$) [9], [10]:

$$C = \bigoplus_I \Gamma(U_I)[-d], \quad (7)$$

Theorem 1. (Abbondandolo-Schwartz) [9]. Let $M = T^*Z$, be the cotangent bundle of a closed oriented manifold [1], [9], and take two cotangent fibers $L_0 = T_{x_0}^*Z$ (that is to say, the obtained from O_c) and $L_1 = T_{x_1}^*Z$. Then

$$HW^*(L_0, L_1) \cong H_{-*}(L_{x_0, x_1}), \quad (8)$$

is the (negatively graded) homology of the space of paths in Z , going from x_0 , to x_1 .

Proof. [9].

Conjecture 1. [8], [10]. Let $M = T^*Z$, be a cotangent fibre. Then the dg -module \mathcal{E}_L (of Lagrangian submanifold L) is isomorphic to \mathcal{E}_L in $H(\mathcal{M})$. Moreover, if it is simply connected, \mathcal{G} , gives rise to a quasi-isomorphism

$$C_{-*}(\Omega_x) \cong CW^*(L, L) \rightarrow \text{hom}_m(E_L, E_L), \quad (9)$$

Remark 3. \mathcal{G} is the A_∞ -functor: $\mathcal{G}: \mathcal{W}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{M} = \text{mod}(C)$, it is resulted from associates to any exact Lagrangian submanifold a dg -module \mathcal{E}_L , over C , and which finally, is Legendrian at infinity. Here, an dg -algebra over our coefficients field K , is the defined with an augmentation $\varepsilon: C \rightarrow K$, whose kernel is denoted by I . Then, it is possible to equip the free tensor co-algebra $T(I[[1]])$, with a differential where this co-algebra can be dual to an dg -algebra $\mathcal{B} = T(I[[1]])^\vee$.

Theorem 1. (F. Bulnes, M. Ramírez, L. Ramírez, O. Ramírez). The wrapping category (spectrum) is characterized

by the fields (in physics) related by the diffeomorphism $C_{-*}(\Omega_x) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}(H)$, whose paths space going from $\gamma(x)$, to $\phi(x)$, as in (8). Then, the field ramification is the connection to the operator $O_c: TM \rightarrow T^*M$.

Proof. [1], [6].

IV. RESULTS

From the proposition 3.1, the important statement of that brings a wrapping homology (as a product of homology from the deformation theory) that gives support and fundament to the topological diffeomorphisms in QFT, to the space and time, gives place to their field ramification (the connection of the loop space $C_{-*}(\Omega_x)$ [2], [9], [10]), which is a connection obtained under the legitimate scheme [1], [2], [11]:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} O_c(\varphi) \in H(\text{mod } f(C_{-*}(\Omega_Z))) & \xrightarrow{R^{-1}} & H(\mathcal{M}) & \longrightarrow & C \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{embb} & & \downarrow \\ C_{-*}(\Omega_x) & \xrightarrow{\text{Diff}} & \mathcal{W}(H) \ni \varphi & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}} & \mathcal{M} \end{array} \quad (10)$$

where the distinguished diffeomorphism $C_{-*}(\Omega_x) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}(H)$, is demonstrated in the proposition [1], [9]. Field ramifications are considered the descendent mappings that under certain transformations in geometrical stacks can be topological spaces [2], [6] created by the corresponding flows of minimal geodesics, D -branes, or strings of many types [1]. Thus, considering the functoriality scheme of rings established in (1) and having the connection scheme to the space-time \mathbb{M} , ramified field [1], [9] we can enounce the following generalizing of (11) given by the Theorem.

Theorem 2. (F. Bulnes) [1], [12], [13]. If we consider the category $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{K}_F}(\mathfrak{g}, Y)$, then a scheme of their spectrum $\mathcal{W}(H)$, where Y , is a Calabi-Yau manifold comes given as:

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{g}}(X, V_{\text{critical}}^{\text{Def}}) \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Loc } L_G} (V_{\text{critical}}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{K}_F}(\mathfrak{g}, Y)), \quad (11)$$

Proof. [1], [2], [14].

The spectrum in (11) is a Verma module of critical level. In the case to consider a homotopy category $H_0(C)$, of a differential graded category C , then the isomorphism given in (11) has in some time, the same objects as C , but their morphisms are defined by the identity:

$$\text{Hom}_{H_0(C)}(L_0, L) = H_0 \text{Hom}_C(L_0, L), \quad (12)$$

which is doing re-counting to image of spectrum over all space-time \mathbb{M} , considering this as the Hitchin space [15] $\mathcal{M}_H(G, C)$, to different stratus of dimensional spaces, we can derive an identity of the moduli spaces considering their different geometrical and physical stacks [16].

We demonstrate the commutative scheme given in (10), using the fact that

$$\text{embb}(R^{-1}(O_c(\varphi)))(\gamma) = \text{Diff}(\varphi)(x(t)), \quad (13)$$

Using arguments of homotopy [17], and the natural chain mappings or diffeomorphism of the type (in homological algebra, the homotopy category of chain complexes in an additive category C , is a framework for working with chain homotopies and homotopy equivalences [17]. This is an intermediate between the category of chain complexes of C , and the derived category of C , when C is Abelian; unlike the former it is a triangulated category, and unlike the latter its formation does not require that C is Abelian):

$$\varphi : C(L_0, L_1) \rightarrow WH(L_0, L_1) \cong WH(L), \quad (14)$$

where $WH(L) \subset \mathcal{W}(H)$, we obtain images $C \rightarrow WH$, which complete the diagram (10).

In the general case, that is to say, in all space \mathbb{M} , will be necessary use the natural chain mapping

$$\Psi : CW(F) \rightarrow C_{-,*}(\Omega(M)), \quad (15)$$

here $F = T_q^* M \subset T^* M$.

V.CONCLUSION

The spectrum of the deformed derived category given for can be viewed as an aspect of one version of the Floer cohomology type and their Lagrangians (Lagrangian submanifolds) that are the object (points of the super-manifold defined by the Hitchin moduli space $\mathcal{M}_H(G, C)$) in the other class of the homomorphism $L_0 \rightarrow L_1$, that includes the ring structure [2] to preserve commutativity in the diagram (10). This is the principal conclusion derived of the Fukaya conjecture, and schematized through (10), which is commutative diagram to geometrical Langlands ramification of the operator $O_c : TM \rightarrow T^* M$. Likewise, this ramification is given by a connection deduced from the mentioned operator whose states are in the modules of the category $WH(L) \subset \mathcal{W}(H)$, where each Lagrangian submanifold is a kernel to the Floer homology complex, that is to say, $WH(L) = 0$. Then, a more general sense, that is to say, to category of Lagrangians $F = T_q^* M \subset T^* M$, we have (15).

Then in wrapped Floer cohomology we have a field equation as for example $W^+ = 0$, (Weyl equation) or the Dirac equation $\mathcal{D}\phi = 0$.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank international conference committee for the invitation to participate in World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology, London, UK as speaker.

REFERENCES

- [1] F. Bulnes, "Integral Geometry Methods in the Geometrical Langlands Program", SCIRP, USA, 2016.
- [2] F. Bulnes, "Geometrical Langlands Ramifications and Differential Operators Classification by Coherent D-Modules in Field Theory," Journal of Mathematics and System Science, 3, no. 10, 2013, USA, pp491-507.
- [3] Bulnes, F. (2014) Derived Categories in Langlands Geometrical Ramifications: Approaching by Penrose Transforms. Advances in Pure Mathematics, 4, 253-260. doi: 10.4236/apm.2014.46034.
- [4] J. Milnor, "On spaces having the homotopy type of a CW-complex" Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 90 (1959), 272–280.
- [5] F. Bulnes, Penrose Transform on D-Modules, Moduli Spaces and Field Theory, Advances in Pure Mathematics, 2012, 2(6), pp. 379-390.
- [6] M. Ramírez, L. Ramírez, O. Ramírez, F. Bulnes, "Field Ramifications: The Energy-Vacuum Interaction that Produces Movement," Journal on Photonics and Spintronics, Vol. 2, no. 3, USA, 2013, pp4-11.
- [7] F. Bulnes (2013). Quantum Intentionality and Determination of Realities in the Space-Time Through Path Integrals and Their Integral Transforms, Advances in Quantum Mechanics, Prof. Paul Bracken (Ed.), ISBN: 978-953-51-1089-7, InTech, DOI: 10.5772/53439. Published from 03/04/2013: <http://www.intechopen.com/books/advances-in-quantum-mechanics/quantum-intentionality-and-determination-of-realities-in-the-space-time-through-path-integrals-and-t>.
- [8] K. Fukaya, Floer Homology and Mirror Symmetry I, Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kitashirakawa, Kyoto, 606-8224, Japan.
- [9] A. Abbondandolo, M. Schwarz, "Floer homology of cotangent bundle and the loop product," Geom. Top. 14 (2010), no. 3, 1569-1722.
- [10] A. Kapustin, M. Kreuzer and K. G. Schlesinger, Homological mirror symmetry: New Developments and Perspectives, Springer. Berlin, Heidelberg, 2009.
- [11] D. Eisenbud: J. Harris (1998). The Geometry of Schemes. Springer-Verlag, USA.
- [12] I. Verkelev, Commutative Schemes of Rings and Koszul Dualities to Integral Geometry, Journal of Mathematics, Vol. 1 Issue 1, pp. 1-5.
- [13] F. Bulnes, Integral Geometry Methods on Derived Categories in Field Theory II, Pure and Applied Mathematics Journal, Special Issue: Integral Geometry Methods on Derived Categories in the Geometrical Langlands Program, 2014, 3(6-2), pp. 1-5.
- [14] Blumenhagen, Ralph; Lüst, Dieter; Theisen, Stefan (2012), Basic Concepts of String Theory, Theoretical and Mathematical Physics, Springer, p. 487, "Orbifolds can be viewed as singular limits of smooth Calabi–Yau manifolds".
- [15] N. Hitchin (2003), "Generalized Calabi–Yau manifolds", The Quarterly Journal of Mathematics 54 (3): 281–308.
- [16] F. Bulnes, "Integral geometry methods on deformed categories to geometrical Langlands ramifications in field theory," *Ilirias Journal of Mathematics*, Vol 3, Issue 1 (2014) pp. 1-13.
- [17] R. M. Switzer, Homotopy and Homology. Springer, 2nd Edition, 1975.