

Duistermaat-Heckman measures for Hamiltonian groupoid actions

Luka Zwaan

March 18, 2023

Introduction: classical Duistermaat-Heckman measure

- Given $\mathbb{T} \curvearrowright (X, \omega) \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathfrak{t}^*$, under suitable assumptions:

- Given $\mathbb{T} \curvearrowright (X, \omega) \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathfrak{t}^*$, under suitable assumptions:

$$\mu_{\text{DH}}^\omega := \mu_* \left(\frac{\omega^{\text{top}}}{\text{top}!} \right) = \text{vol}_{\text{red}} \cdot \mu_{\text{Leb}}$$

Introduction: classical Duistermaat-Heckman measure

- Given $\mathbb{T} \curvearrowright (X, \omega) \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathfrak{t}^*$, under suitable assumptions:

$$\mu_{\text{DH}}^{\omega} := \mu_* \left(\frac{\omega^{\text{top}}}{\text{top}!} \right) = \text{vol}_{\text{red}} \cdot \mu_{\text{Leb}}$$

- Here vol_{red} associates to $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ the symplectic volume of $\mu^{-1}(\xi)/\mathbb{T}$;

- Given $\mathbb{T} \curvearrowright (X, \omega) \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathfrak{t}^*$, under suitable assumptions:

$$\mu_{\text{DH}}^{\omega} := \mu_* \left(\frac{\omega^{\text{top}}}{\text{top}!} \right) = \text{vol}_{\text{red}} \cdot \mu_{\text{Leb}}$$

- Here vol_{red} associates to $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ the symplectic volume of $\mu^{-1}(\xi)/\mathbb{T}$;
- It is a *polynomial* on \mathfrak{t}^* .

- Given $\mathbb{T} \curvearrowright (X, \omega) \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathfrak{t}^*$, under suitable assumptions:

$$\mu_{\text{DH}}^{\omega} := \mu_* \left(\frac{\omega^{\text{top}}}{\text{top}!} \right) = \text{vol}_{\text{red}} \cdot \mu_{\text{Leb}}$$

- Here vol_{red} associates to $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ the symplectic volume of $\mu^{-1}(\xi)/\mathbb{T}$;
- It is a *polynomial* on \mathfrak{t}^* .

Goal: extend this to (suitable) Hamiltonian actions of symplectic groupoids.

- 1 Basics of Hamiltonian actions of symplectic groupoids;
- 2 Duistermaat-Heckman measures for PMCTs;
- 3 Results:
 - The free case;
 - The locally free case.

Symplectic groupoids and their Hamiltonian actions

- A *symplectic groupoid* is a Lie groupoid $\mathcal{G} \rightrightarrows M$ with a multiplicative symplectic form $\Omega \in \Omega^2(\mathcal{G})$;

Symplectic groupoids and their Hamiltonian actions

- A *symplectic groupoid* is a Lie groupoid $\mathcal{G} \rightrightarrows M$ with a multiplicative symplectic form $\Omega \in \Omega^2(\mathcal{G})$;
- An action

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{G}, \Omega) & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \rightarrow \end{array} & (X, \omega) \\ \Downarrow & & \swarrow \mu \\ (M, \pi) & & \end{array}$$

is called *Hamiltonian* if $a^*\omega = \text{pr}_1^*\Omega + \text{pr}_2^*\omega \in \Omega^2(\mathcal{G} \times_{\mathbf{s}, \mu} X)$.

- A PMCT is a Poisson manifold which can be integrated by a s -connected symplectic groupoid with some compactness type;

- A PMCT is a Poisson manifold which can be integrated by a \mathfrak{s} -connected symplectic groupoid with some compactness type;
 - In this talk: \mathfrak{s} -properness;

- A PMCT is a Poisson manifold which can be integrated by a \mathfrak{s} -connected symplectic groupoid with some compactness type;
 - In this talk: \mathfrak{s} -properness;
- In the regular case, one has analogues of the Duistermaat-Heckman results:

- A PMCT is a Poisson manifold which can be integrated by a \mathfrak{s} -connected symplectic groupoid with some compactness type;
 - In this talk: \mathfrak{s} -properness;
- In the regular case, one has analogues of the Duistermaat-Heckman results:
 - The leaf space is an integral affine orbifold;

- A PMCT is a Poisson manifold which can be integrated by a \mathfrak{s} -connected symplectic groupoid with some compactness type;
 - In this talk: \mathfrak{s} -properness;
- In the regular case, one has analogues of the Duistermaat-Heckman results:
 - The leaf space is an integral affine orbifold;
 - There is “linear variation” wrt this structure;

- A PMCT is a Poisson manifold which can be integrated by a \mathfrak{s} -connected symplectic groupoid with some compactness type;
 - In this talk: \mathfrak{s} -properness;
- In the regular case, one has analogues of the Duistermaat-Heckman results:
 - The leaf space is an integral affine orbifold;
 - There is “linear variation” wrt this structure;
 - There is a polynomial Duistermaat-Heckman measure on the leaf space.

DH measures for PMCTs

- Let $(\mathcal{G}, \Omega) \rightrightarrows (M, \pi)$ be regular, **s**-connected and **s**-proper;

DH measures for PMCTs

- Let $(\mathcal{G}, \Omega) \rightrightarrows (M, \pi)$ be regular, **s**-connected and **s**-proper;
- Affine measure on the leaf space:

DH measures for PMCTs

- Let $(\mathcal{G}, \Omega) \rightrightarrows (M, \pi)$ be regular, \mathbf{s} -connected and \mathbf{s} -proper;
- Affine measure on the leaf space:
 - IAS is presented by a lattice $\Lambda \subset \nu^*(\mathcal{F}_\pi) \implies$ density ρ_{aff} on $\nu(\mathcal{F}_\pi)$;

DH measures for PMCTs

- Let $(\mathcal{G}, \Omega) \rightrightarrows (M, \pi)$ be regular, **s**-connected and **s**-proper;
- Affine measure on the leaf space:
 - IAS is presented by a lattice $\Lambda \subset \nu^*(\mathcal{F}_\pi) \implies$ density ρ_{aff} on $\nu(\mathcal{F}_\pi)$;
 - This defines a measure μ_{aff} on the leaf space;

DH measures for PMCTs

- Let $(\mathcal{G}, \Omega) \rightrightarrows (M, \pi)$ be regular, **s**-connected and **s**-proper;
- Affine measure on the leaf space:
 - IAS is presented by a lattice $\Lambda \subset \nu^*(\mathcal{F}_\pi) \implies$ density ρ_{aff} on $\nu(\mathcal{F}_\pi)$;
 - This defines a measure μ_{aff} on the leaf space;
 - Explicitly, it arises on M as the measure μ_M associated to the density

$$\rho_M = \frac{|\omega_{\mathcal{F}_\pi}^{\text{top}}|}{\text{top}!} \otimes \rho_{\text{aff}};$$

DH measures for PMCTs

- Let $(\mathcal{G}, \Omega) \rightrightarrows (M, \pi)$ be regular, \mathfrak{s} -connected and \mathfrak{s} -proper;
- Affine measure on the leaf space:
 - IAS is presented by a lattice $\Lambda \subset \nu^*(\mathcal{F}_\pi) \implies$ density ρ_{aff} on $\nu(\mathcal{F}_\pi)$;
 - This defines a measure μ_{aff} on the leaf space;
 - Explicitly, it arises on M as the measure μ_M associated to the density

$$\rho_M = \frac{|\omega_{\mathcal{F}_\pi}^{\text{top}}|}{\text{top}!} \otimes \rho_{\text{aff}};$$

- They are related by

$$p_* \mu_M = \text{vol} \cdot \mu_{\text{aff}}$$

DH measures for PMCTs

- Let $(\mathcal{G}, \Omega) \rightrightarrows (M, \pi)$ be regular, **s**-connected and **s**-proper;
- Affine measure on the leaf space:
 - IAS is presented by a lattice $\Lambda \subset \nu^*(\mathcal{F}_\pi) \implies$ density ρ_{aff} on $\nu(\mathcal{F}_\pi)$;
 - This defines a measure μ_{aff} on the leaf space;
 - Explicitly, it arises on M as the measure μ_M associated to the density

$$\rho_M = \frac{|\omega_{\mathcal{F}_\pi}^{\text{top}}|}{\text{top}!} \otimes \rho_{\text{aff}};$$

- They are related by

$$p_* \mu_M = \text{vol} \cdot \mu_{\text{aff}}$$

- Here $p : M \rightarrow B$ is projection to the leaf space, and vol associates to $b \in B$

connected comp's of isotropy \times symplectic volume of leaf;

- The Duistermaat-Heckman measure is defined as

$$\mu_{\text{DH}}^{\Omega} := (p \circ \mathbf{s})_* \left(\frac{\Omega^{\text{top}}}{\text{top}!} \right);$$

- The Duistermaat-Heckman measure is defined as

$$\mu_{\text{DH}}^{\Omega} := (p \circ \mathbf{s})_* \left(\frac{\Omega^{\text{top}}}{\text{top}!} \right);$$

Theorem (Crainic, Fernandes, Martínez-Torres)

We have

$$\mu_{\text{DH}}^{\Omega} = \text{vol}^2 \cdot \mu_{\text{aff}}.$$

Moreover, vol is a polynomial on B .

Hamiltonian actions: the free case

- Suppose now we have a *free* Hamiltonian action

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{G}, \Omega) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & (X, \omega) \\ \downarrow & & \swarrow \mu \\ (M, \pi) & & \end{array}$$

with $\mathcal{G} \rightrightarrows M$ regular, **s**-connected and **s**-proper and μ proper with connected fibres;

Hamiltonian actions: the free case

- Suppose now we have a *free* Hamiltonian action

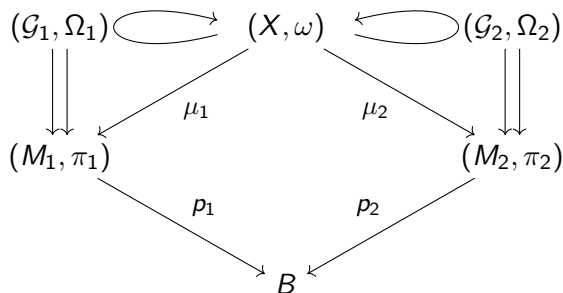
$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{G}, \Omega) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & (X, \omega) \\ \Downarrow & & \swarrow \mu \\ (M, \pi) & & \end{array}$$

with $\mathcal{G} \rightrightarrows M$ regular, \mathfrak{s} -connected and \mathfrak{s} -proper and μ proper with connected fibres;

- Then X/\mathcal{G} is a regular Poisson manifold of \mathfrak{s} -proper type and the integration $((X \times_{\mu} X)/\mathcal{G}, \omega \oplus -\omega)$ is symplectically Morita equivalent to (\mathcal{G}, Ω) .

Hamiltonian actions: the free case

- One can show that given a symplectic Morita equivalence



between regular, \mathfrak{s} -connected and \mathfrak{s} -proper groupoids, we have

$$\mu_{\text{DH}}^\omega := (p_i \circ \mu_i)_* \left(\frac{\omega^{\text{top}}}{\text{top}!} \right) = \text{vol}_1 \cdot \text{vol}_2 \cdot \mu_{\text{aff}};$$

Hamiltonian actions: the locally free case

- When the action is only locally free, the quotient X/\mathcal{G} is in general not smooth;

Hamiltonian actions: the locally free case

- When the action is only locally free, the quotient X/\mathcal{G} is in general not smooth;
- It is still a *Poisson orbifold*, presented by

$$\mathcal{G} \times X \rightrightarrows (X, \mathbb{L});$$

Hamiltonian actions: the locally free case

- When the action is only locally free, the quotient X/\mathcal{G} is in general not smooth;
- It is still a *Poisson orbifold*, presented by

$$\mathcal{G} \times X \rightrightarrows (X, \mathbb{L});$$

- Here $\mathbb{L} = \{v + w + i_w \omega \mid v \in T\mathcal{O}, w \in \ker(d\mu)\}$ is the (regular) Dirac structure presenting the Poisson structure;

Hamiltonian actions: the locally free case

- When the action is only locally free, the quotient X/\mathcal{G} is in general not smooth;
- It is still a *Poisson orbifold*, presented by

$$\mathcal{G} \times X \rightrightarrows (X, \mathbb{L});$$

- Here $\mathbb{L} = \{v + w + i_w \omega \mid v \in T\mathcal{O}, w \in \ker(d\mu)\}$ is the (regular) Dirac structure presenting the Poisson structure;
- The leaf space of \mathbb{L} can be thought of as the leaf space of X/\mathcal{G} .

Hamiltonian actions: the locally free case

- Actually (X, \mathbb{L}) is a DMCT:

Hamiltonian actions: the locally free case

- Actually (X, \mathbb{L}) is a DMCT:

$$(\mu^* \mathcal{G} = X \times_{\mu} \mathfrak{g} \times_{\mu} X, \omega \oplus -\Omega \oplus -\omega) \rightrightarrows (X, \mathbb{L})$$

is a presymplectic groupoid integrating it;

Hamiltonian actions: the locally free case

- Actually (X, \mathbb{L}) is a DMCT:

$$(\mu^* \mathcal{G} = X \times_{\mu} \mathfrak{g} \times_{\mathfrak{s}} X, \omega \oplus -\Omega \oplus -\omega) \rightrightarrows (X, \mathbb{L})$$

is a presymplectic groupoid integrating it;

- This gives the leaf space an integral affine orbifold structure;

Hamiltonian actions: the locally free case

- Actually (X, \mathbb{L}) is a DMCT:

$$(\mu^* \mathcal{G} = X \times_{\mu} \mathfrak{g} \times_{\mu} X, \omega \oplus -\Omega \oplus -\omega) \rightrightarrows (X, \mathbb{L})$$

is a presymplectic groupoid integrating it;

- This gives the leaf space an integral affine orbifold structure;
 - There is then also the affine measure μ_{aff} ;

Hamiltonian actions: the locally free case

- Actually (X, \mathbb{L}) is a DMCT:

$$(\mu^* \mathcal{G} = X \times_{\mu} \mathfrak{t} \times_{\mathfrak{s}} \mathcal{G} \times_{\mu} X, \omega \oplus -\Omega \oplus -\omega) \rightrightarrows (X, \mathbb{L})$$

is a presymplectic groupoid integrating it;

- This gives the leaf space an integral affine orbifold structure;
 - There is then also the affine measure μ_{aff} ;
- We can once again define μ_{DH}^{ω} as the pushforward of $\frac{\omega^{\text{top}}}{\text{top!}}$.

Hamiltonian actions: the locally free case

- The Morita equivalence

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mu^* \mathcal{G} & \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} & \mathcal{G} \\ \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{\mu} & M \end{array}$$

induces an isomorphism of the leaf spaces *as integral affine orbifolds*;

Hamiltonian actions: the locally free case

- The Morita equivalence

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mu^* \mathcal{G} & \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} & \mathcal{G} \\ \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{\mu} & M \end{array}$$

induces an isomorphism of the leaf spaces *as integral affine orbifolds*;

- Hence

$$\mu_{\text{DH}}^\omega = (p \circ \mu)_* \left(\frac{\omega^{\text{top}}}{\text{top}!} \right).$$

Proposition

We have

$$\mu_{\text{DH}}^{\omega} = \text{vol} \cdot \text{vol}_{\text{red}} \cdot \mu_{\text{aff}},$$

where vol_{red} associates to $b \in B$

connected comp's of isotropy \times symplectic volume of reduced space.

Moreover, vol_{red} is a polynomial on B .

Are there any questions?