Classification of neighbourhoods of leaves of singular foliations

joint work with Camille Laurent-Gengoux

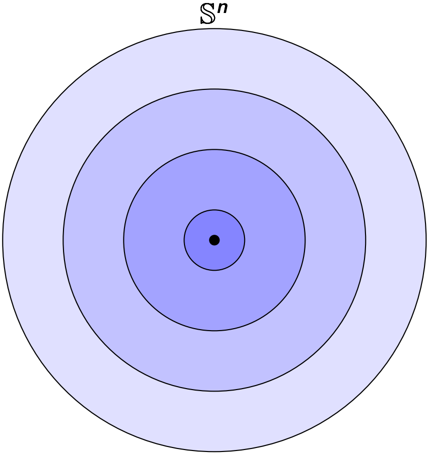
Simon-Raphael Fischer

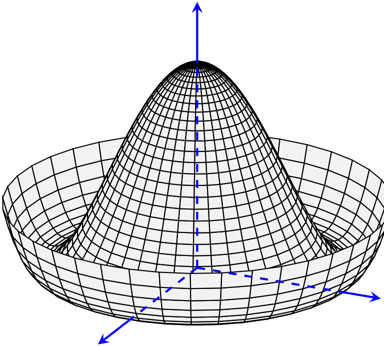
國家理論科學研究中心

2 November 2023

Table of contents

Singular Foliations





Right diagram made by Mark J.D. Hamilton.

Singular Foliations:

- Gauge Theory
  (Ex.: Singular foliation $\leftrightarrow$ Symmetry breaking $\rightarrow$ Higgs mechanism)
- Poisson Geometry
  (Singular foliation of symplectic leaves)
- Lie groupoids and algebroids
- Dirac structures
- Generalised complex manifolds
- Non-commutative geometry
- ...

Definition (Smooth singular foliation)

A **smooth singular foliation** $\mathscr{F}$ on a smooth manifold is a subspace of $\mathfrak{X}_c(M)$ so that

- it is **involutive**,
- it is **stable under** $C^\infty(M)$**-multiplication**,
- it is **locally finitely generated**.

Sources
Peter Stefan, Accessible sets, orbits, and foliations with singularities. *Proc. London Math. Soc.*, 29, 1974.
Héctor J. Sussmann, Orbits of families of vector fields and integrability of distributions. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 180, 1973

Definition (Smooth singular foliation)

A **smooth singular foliation** $\mathscr{F}$ on a smooth manifold is a subspace of $\mathfrak{X}_c(M)$ so that

- it is **involutive**, *i.e.* $[\mathscr{F}, \mathscr{F}] \subset \mathscr{F}$,
- it is **stable under** $C^\infty(M)$**-multiplication**,
- it is **locally finitely generated**.

Sources
Peter Stefan, Accessible sets, orbits, and foliations with singularities. *Proc. London Math. Soc.*, 29, 1974.
Héctor J. Sussmann, Orbits of families of vector fields and integrability of distributions. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 180, 1973

Definition (Smooth singular foliation)

A **smooth singular foliation** $\mathscr{F}$ on a smooth manifold is a subspace of $\mathfrak{X}_c(M)$ so that

- it is **involutive**, *i.e.* $[\mathscr{F}, \mathscr{F}] \subset \mathscr{F}$,
- it is **stable under $C^\infty(M)$-multiplication**, *i.e.* $fX \in \mathscr{F}$ *for all* $f \in C^\infty(M)$ *and* $X \in \mathscr{F}$,
- it is **locally finitely generated**.

Sources
Peter Stefan, Accessible sets, orbits, and foliations with singularities. *Proc. London Math. Soc.*, 29, 1974.
Héctor J. Sussmann, Orbits of families of vector fields and integrability of distributions. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 180, 1973

Definition (Smooth singular foliation)

A **smooth singular foliation** $\mathscr{F}$ on a smooth manifold is a subspace of $\mathfrak{X}_c(M)$ so that

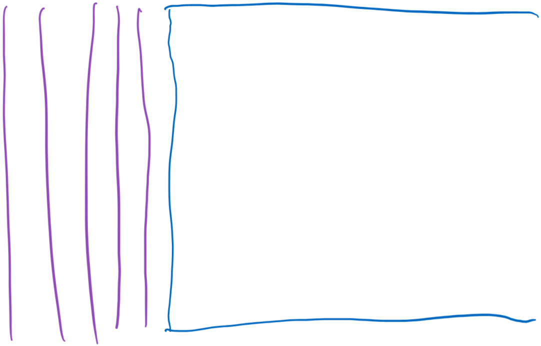
- it is **involutive**, *i.e.* $[\mathscr{F}, \mathscr{F}] \subset \mathscr{F}$,
- it is **stable under $C^\infty(M)$-multiplication**, *i.e. $fX \in \mathscr{F}$ for all $f \in C^\infty(M)$ and $X \in \mathscr{F}$*,
- it is **locally finitely generated**, *i.e. around each $p \in M$ there is an open neighbourhood U and a finite family $(X^i)_i^r$ ($X^i \in \mathscr{F}$) such that for all $X \in \mathscr{F}$ there are $f_i \in C^\infty(M)$ satisfying on U.*

$$X = \sum_i f_i X^i.$$

Sources
Peter Stefan, Accessible sets, orbits, and foliations with singularities. *Proc. London Math. Soc.*, 29, 1974.
Héctor J. Sussmann, Orbits of families of vector fields and integrability of distributions. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 180, 1973

Remarks (Leaves)

Following the flows in $\mathscr{F}$, this gives rise to a partition of connected immersed submanifolds in M.



Peter Stefan, Accessible sets, orbits, and foliations with singularities. *Proc. London Math. Soc.*, 29, 1974.
Héctor J. Sussmann, Orbits of families of vector fields and integrability of distributions. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 180, 1973

Why finitely generated?

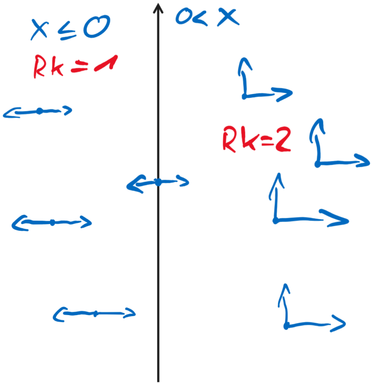
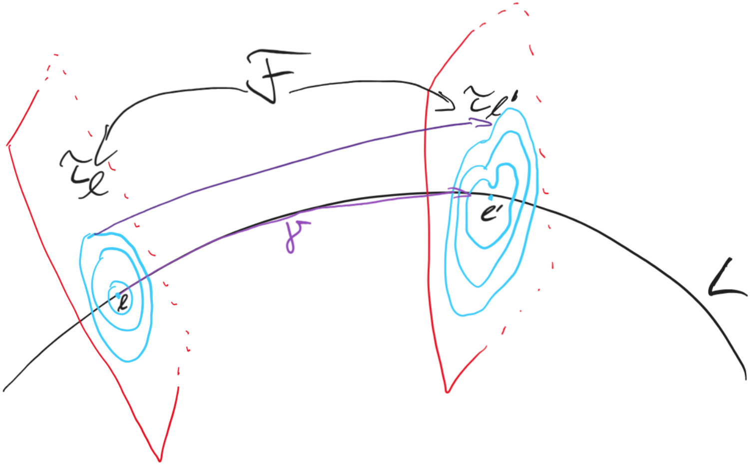


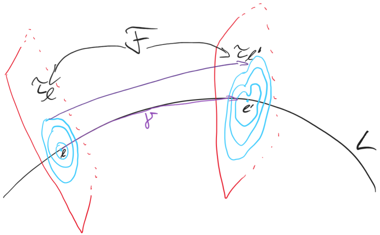
Figure: Infinite Comb

Idea: Relation to gauge theory



Camille Laurent-Gengoux and Leonid Ryvkin, The holonomy of a singular leaf, *Selecta Mathematica 28*, no. 2, 45, 2022.

Idea: Relation to gauge theory



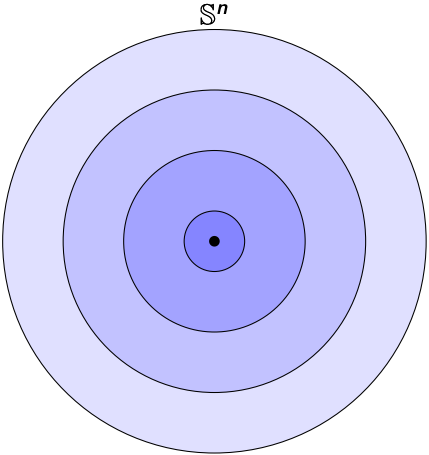
Theorem ($\mathscr{F}$-connections)

There is a connection on the normal bundle of a leaf L:

- *Horizontal vector fields are in* $\mathscr{F}$.
- *Parallel transport* PT_γ *has values in* $\mathrm{Sym}(\tau_l, \tau_{l'})$.
- *For a contractible loop* γ_0 *at* l*:* PT_{γ_0} *values in* $\mathrm{Inner}(\tau_l)$.

Camille Laurent-Gengoux and Leonid Ryvkin, The holonomy of a singular leaf, *Selecta Mathematica 28*, no. 2, 45, 2022.

Example of a transverse foliation τ:

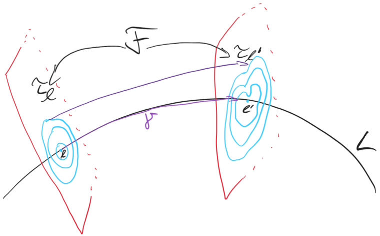


Remarks

- $\mathrm{Inner}(\tau_I)$ maps each circle to itself
- $\mathrm{Sym}(\tau_I)$ allows to exchange circles
- Both preserve τ_I and fix the origin

Camille Laurent-Gengoux and Leonid Ryvkin, The holonomy of a singular leaf, *Selecta Mathematica 28*, no. 2, 45, 2022.

Idea



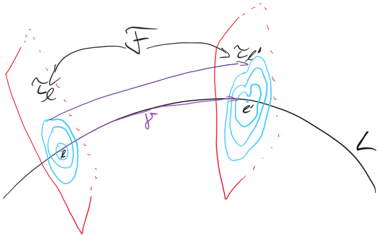
Idea

For all $Y \in \mathscr{F}$:

$$Y = X^{\uparrow} + \overline{\nu},$$

where $X \in \mathfrak{X}(L)$, $X^{\uparrow}$ its projectable horizontal lift, $\nu \in \Gamma(\mathrm{inner}(\tau))$ and $\overline{\nu}$ its fundamental vector field.

Idea

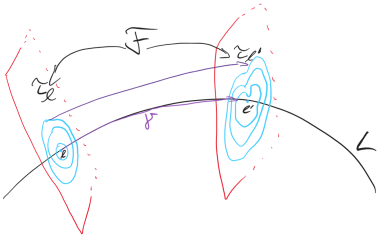


Idea

For all $Y \in \mathscr{F}$:

$$Y = X^{\uparrow} + \overline{\nu},$$

where $X \in \mathfrak{X}(L)$, $X^{\uparrow}$ its projectable horizontal lift, $\nu \in \Gamma(\mathrm{inner}(\tau))$ and $\overline{\nu}$ its fundamental vector field.



Idea

Fix l and given τ_l: Reconstruct $\mathscr{F}$.

$$\left[X^{\uparrow}+\overline{\nu}, X'^{\uparrow}+\overline{\mu}\right] = \underbrace{\left[X^{\uparrow}, X'^{\uparrow}\right]}_{\rightsquigarrow \text{ curvature}} + \underbrace{\left[X^{\uparrow}, \overline{\mu}\right] - \left[X'^{\uparrow}, \overline{\nu}\right]}_{\rightsquigarrow \text{ connection}} + \overline{[\nu, \mu]}$$

Curved Yang-Mills gauge theories

Curved Yang-Mills gauge theories:

Classical	Curved
Lie group G	Lie group bundle $\mathscr{G}$

$$\begin{tikzcd} G \arrow[r] & \mathscr{G} \arrow[d] \\ & L \end{tikzcd}$$

Remarks (Why a "curved theory"?)

Usually, the field strength F is given by (abelian, for simplicity)

$$F := \mathrm{d}A = \mathrm{d}^{\nabla^0}A.$$

$\rightsquigarrow$ We will use a general connection ∇ instead of ∇^0, and ∇ may not be flat.

Curved Yang-Mills gauge theories:

Classical	Curved
Lie group G	Lie group bundle $\mathscr{G}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{G} \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & L \end{array}$$

Remarks (Why a "curved theory"?)

Usually, the field strength F is given by (abelian, for simplicity)

$$F := \mathrm{d}A = \mathrm{d}^{\nabla^0} A.$$

$\rightsquigarrow$ We will use a general connection ∇ instead of ∇^0, and ∇ may not be flat.

Definition (LGB actions)

$$\begin{tikzcd} & \mathscr{G} \arrow[dl, bend right] \arrow[d, "\pi_{\mathscr{G}}"] \\ \mathscr{T} \arrow[r, "\phi"] & L \end{tikzcd}$$

A **right-action of $\mathscr{G}$ on $\mathscr{T}$** is a smooth map $\mathscr{T} * \mathscr{G} := \mathscr{T}\ {}_{\phi}\times_{\pi_{\mathscr{G}}} \mathscr{G} \to \mathscr{T}$, $(t, g) \mapsto t \cdot g$, satisfying the following properties:

$$\phi(t \cdot g) = \phi(t), \tag{1}$$
$$(t \cdot g) \cdot h = t \cdot (gh), \tag{2}$$
$$t \cdot e_{\phi(t)} = p \tag{3}$$

for all $t \in \mathscr{T}$ and $g, h \in \mathscr{G}_{\phi(t)}$, where $e_{\phi(t)}$ is the neutral element of $\mathscr{G}_{\phi(t)}$.

K. Mackenzie. General Theory of Lie Groupoids and Algebroids. *London Mathematical Society Lecture Note Series*, 213, 2005.

Definition (Principal bundle)

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathscr{P} \arrow[d, "\pi_{\mathscr{P}}"] \arrow[dr, "\phi"] & \mathscr{G} \arrow[l, bend right] \arrow[d, "\pi_{\mathscr{G}}"] \\ L' \arrow[r, "\Psi"] & L \end{tikzcd}$$

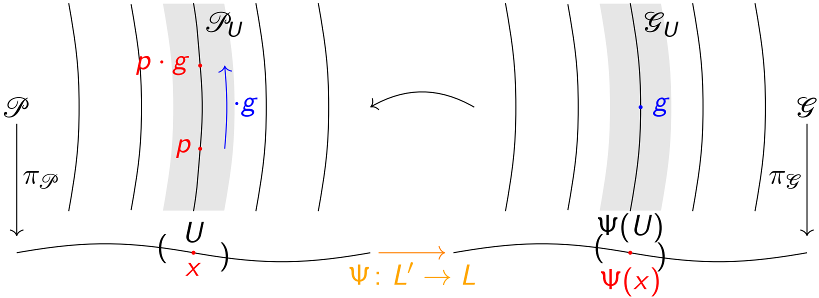
A surjective submersion $\pi_{\mathscr{P}} \colon \mathscr{P} \to L'$, with $\mathscr{G}$-action

$$\cancel{\mathscr{P} \times G} \to \mathscr{P}$$
$$\mathscr{P} * \mathscr{G}$$

simply transitive on $\pi_{\mathscr{P}}$-fibres of $\mathscr{P}$, and "suitable" atlas.

Ieke Moerdijk, Janez Mrcun. Introduction to Foliations and Lie Groupoids.
Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics 91, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2003

Connection on $\mathscr{P}$: Idea

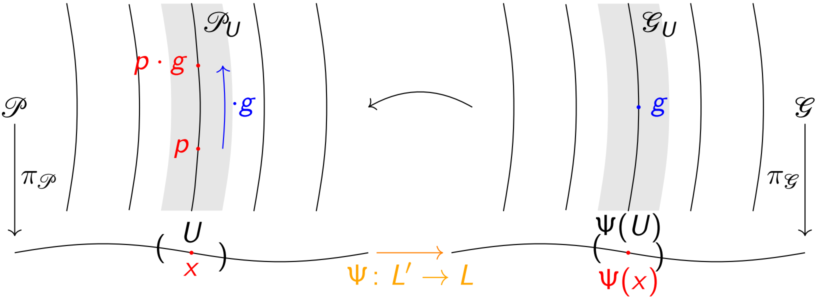


But:

$$r_g : \mathscr{P}_x \to \mathscr{P}_x$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\mathrm{D}_p r_g$ only defined on vertical structure

Connection on $\mathscr{P}$: Idea

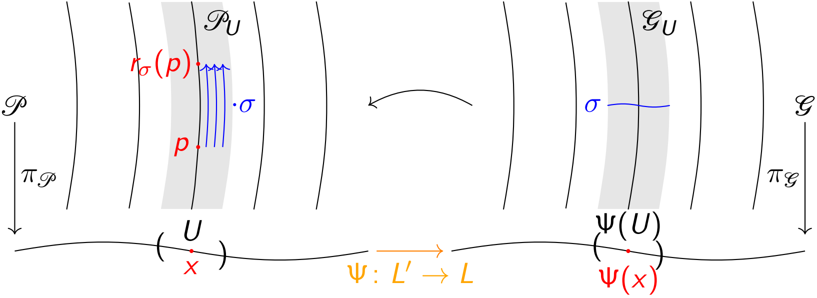


But:

$$r_g : \mathscr{P}_x \to \mathscr{P}_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \mathrm{D}_p r_g \text{ only defined on vertical structure}$$

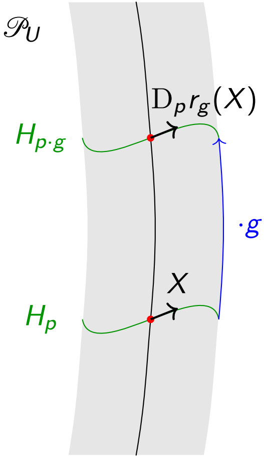
Connection on $\mathscr{P}$: Idea



Use $\sigma \in \Gamma(\mathscr{G})$: $r_\sigma(p) := p \cdot \sigma_{\Psi(x)}$

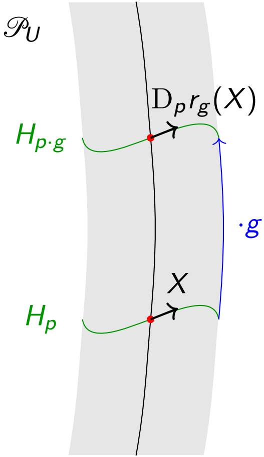
Connection on $\mathscr{P}$: Revisiting the classical setup

If $\mathscr{P}$ a typical principal bundle ($\mathscr{G}$ trivial, $\sigma \equiv g$ constant), and H a connection:



Connection on $\mathscr{P}$: Revisiting the classical setup

If $\mathscr{P}$ a typical principal bundle ($\mathscr{G}$ trivial, $\sigma \equiv g$ constant), and H a connection:



Remarks (Integrated case)

Parallel transport $\mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{P}}_\gamma$ in $\mathscr{P}$:

$$\mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{P}}_\gamma(p \cdot g) = \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{P}}_\gamma(p) \cdot g$$

where $\gamma : I \to L'$ is a base path

Connection on $\mathscr{P}$: General case

Remarks (Integrated case)

Ansatz: Introduce connection on $\mathscr{G}$,

$$\mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{P}}_{\gamma}(p \cdot g) = \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{P}}_{\gamma}(p) \cdot \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\Psi\circ\gamma}(g).$$

Back to the roots

1. $\mathscr{G} \cong L \times G$
2. Equip $\mathscr{G}$ with canonical flat connection

Connection on $\mathscr{P}$: General case

Remarks (Integrated case)

Ansatz: Introduce connection on $\mathscr{G}$,

$$\mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{P}}_{\gamma}(p \cdot g) = \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{P}}_{\gamma}(p) \cdot \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\Psi\circ\gamma}(g).$$

Back to the roots

1. $\mathscr{G} \cong L \times G$
2. Equip $\mathscr{G}$ with canonical flat connection

Definition (Ehresmann/Yang-Mills connection, [C. L.-G., S.-R. F.])

A surjective submersion $\pi_{\mathscr{T}} : \mathscr{T} \to L'$ so that one has a commuting diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathscr{T} \arrow[d, "\pi_{\mathscr{T}}"'] \arrow[dr, "\phi"] & \mathscr{G} \arrow[l, bend right] \arrow[d, "\pi_{\mathscr{G}}"] \\ L' \arrow[r, "\Psi"] & L \end{tikzcd}$$

1. **Ehresmann connection:** $\mathscr{G}$ preserving $\pi_{\mathscr{T}}$ and

$$\mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{T}}_{\gamma}(t \cdot g) = \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{T}}_{\gamma}(t) \cdot \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\Psi \circ \gamma}(g)$$

2. **Yang-Mills connection:** Additionally

$$\mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{T}}_{\gamma_0}(t) = t \cdot g_{\gamma_0}$$

for some $g_{\gamma_0} \in \mathscr{G}_{\phi(t)}$, where γ_0 is a contractible loop.

Definition (Multiplicative YM connection, [S.-R. F.])

On $\mathscr{G}$ there is also the notion of **multiplicative Yang-Mills connections**, that is,

$$\mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\gamma}(q \cdot g) = \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\gamma}(q) \cdot \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\gamma}(g),$$
$$\mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\gamma_0}(q) = g_{\gamma_0} \cdot q \cdot g_{\gamma_0}^{-1}$$

Definition (Principal bundle connection, [S.-R. F.])

- On $\mathscr{G}$: Multiplicative Yang-Mills connection
- On $\mathscr{P}$: Ehresmann connection

Definition (Multiplicative YM connection, [S.-R. F.])

On $\mathscr{G}$ there is also the notion of **multiplicative Yang-Mills connections**, that is,

$$\mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\gamma}(q \cdot g) = \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\gamma}(q) \cdot \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\gamma}(g),$$
$$\mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\gamma_0}(q) = g_{\gamma_0} \cdot q \cdot g_{\gamma_0}^{-1}$$

Definition (Principal bundle connection, [S.-R. F.])

- On $\mathscr{G}$: Multiplicative Yang-Mills connection
- On $\mathscr{P}$: Ehresmann connection

Remarks ([S.-R. F.])

This gives rise to a generalised gauge theory by contracting the involved curvatures.

Definition (Multiplicative YM connection, [S.-R. F.])

On $\mathscr{G}$ there is also the notion of **multiplicative Yang-Mills connections**, that is,

$$\mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\gamma}(q \cdot g) = \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\gamma}(q) \cdot \mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\gamma}(g),$$
$$\mathrm{PT}^{\mathscr{G}}_{\gamma_0}(q) = g_{\gamma_0} \cdot q \cdot g_{\gamma_0}^{-1}$$

Definition (Principal bundle connection, [S.-R. F.])

- On $\mathscr{G}$: Multiplicative Yang-Mills connection
- On $\mathscr{P}$: Ehresmann connection

Remarks ([S.-R. F.])

This gives rise to a generalised gauge theory by contracting the involved curvatures.

Remarks

There is a simplicial differential δ on $\mathscr{G} \overset{\pi_{\mathscr{G}}}{\to} L$ with Lie algebra bundle $\mathscr{g}$

$$\delta : \Omega^\bullet(\underbrace{\mathscr{G} * \ldots * \mathscr{G}}_{k \text{ times}}; \pi_{\mathscr{G}}^* \mathscr{g}) \to \Omega^\bullet(\underbrace{\mathscr{G} * \ldots * \mathscr{G}}_{k+1 \text{ times}}; \pi_{\mathscr{G}}^* \mathscr{g})$$

such that the definition of the multiplicative Yang-Mills connection is equivalent to the **compatibility conditions**

- Connection closed
- Curvature exact ([S.-R. F.])

Sources: For differential: Marius Crainic, Maria Amelia Salazar, and Ivan Struchiner. Multiplicative forms and Spencer operators. *Mathematische Zeitschrift*, 279(3):939–979, 2015.

Remarks

On the Lie algebra bundle $\mathscr{g}$ we have a connection $\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}$ with

$$\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}\left([\mu,\nu]_{\mathscr{g}}\right) = \left[\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}\mu,\nu\right]_{\mathscr{g}} + \left[\mu,\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}\nu\right]_{\mathscr{g}},$$

$$R_{\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}} = \mathrm{ad}\circ\zeta. \qquad \text{([S.-R. F.])}$$

Example

Given a short exact sequence of algebroids

$$\mathscr{g} \hookrightarrow E \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{T}L$$

with splitting $\chi\colon \mathrm{T}L \to E$, then

$$\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}_X\nu = [\chi(X),\nu]_E,$$
$$\zeta(X,X') = [\chi(X),\chi(X')]_E - \chi([X,X']).$$

Sources: For the first equation: Camille Laurent-Gengoux, Mathieu Stiénon, and Ping Xu. Non-abelian differentiable gerbes. *Advances in Mathematics*, 220(5):1357–1427, 2009.

Remarks

On the Lie algebra bundle $\mathscr{g}$ we have a connection $\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}$ with

$$\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}\left([\mu,\nu]_{\mathscr{g}}\right) = \left[\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}\mu,\nu\right]_{\mathscr{g}} + \left[\mu,\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}\nu\right]_{\mathscr{g}},$$

$$R_{\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}} = \mathrm{ad}\circ\zeta. \qquad \text{([S.-R. F.])}$$

Example

Given a short exact sequence of algebroids

$$\mathscr{g} \hookrightarrow E \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{T}L$$

with splitting $\chi\colon \mathrm{T}L \to E$, then

$$\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}_X\nu = [\chi(X),\nu]_E,$$

$$\zeta(X,X') = [\chi(X),\chi(X')]_E - \chi([X,X']).$$

For the first equation: Camille Laurent-Gengoux, Mathieu Stiénon, and Ping Xu. Non-abelian differentiable gerbes. *Advances in Mathematics*, 220(5):1357–1427, 2009.

Definition (Associated bundles, [C. L.-G., S.-R. F.])

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
\mathscr{P} \arrow[d, "\pi_{\mathscr{P}}"'] \arrow[dr, "\phi"] & \mathscr{G} \arrow[l, bend right] \arrow[d, "\pi_{\mathscr{G}}"] \arrow[dr, bend left] & \\
L' \arrow[r, "\Psi"] & L & \mathscr{T} \arrow[l, "\pi_{\mathscr{T}}"]
\end{tikzcd}
$$

Equivalence relation on $\mathscr{P}\,{}_{\phi}\!\times_{\pi_{\mathscr{T}}}\mathscr{T}$

$$(p,t) \sim \left(p \cdot g, g^{-1} \cdot t\right)$$

defines the **associated bundle** $\mathscr{P}\tilde{\times}\mathscr{T}$ over L'.

Theorem (Associated connection, [C. L.-G., S.-R. F.])

Given a multiplicative Ehresmann connection on $\mathscr{G}$, and related Ehresmann connection on $\mathscr{P}$ and $\mathscr{T}$, then

$$\mathrm{PT}_\gamma^{\mathscr{P}\tilde{\times}\mathscr{T}}[p,t] := \left[\mathrm{PT}_\gamma^{\mathscr{P}}(p), \mathrm{PT}_{\Psi\circ\gamma}^{\mathscr{T}}(t)\right]$$

is a well-defined connection.

Going back to foliations

Theorem ([C. L.-G., S.-R. F.])

Given a multiplicative Yang-Mills connection on $\mathscr{G}$ and a Yang-Mills connection on $\mathscr{T}$, then there is a natural foliation on $\mathscr{T}$ generated by

$$X^{\uparrow} + \overline{\nu},$$

where $X \in \mathfrak{X}(L)$ and $\nu \in \Gamma(\mathscr{g})$.

Proof.

We have

$$\left[X^{\uparrow}, \overline{\nu}\right] = \overline{\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}_{X}\nu},$$

$$\left[X^{\uparrow}, X'^{\uparrow}\right] = [X, X']^{\uparrow} + \overline{\zeta(X, X')},$$

where $\zeta \in \Omega^2(L; \mathscr{g})$.

Theorem ([C. L.-G., S.-R. F.])

Given a multiplicative Yang-Mills connection on $\mathscr{G}$ and a Yang-Mills connection on $\mathscr{T}$, then there is a natural foliation on $\mathscr{T}$ generated by

$$X^{\uparrow} + \overline{\nu},$$

where $X \in \mathfrak{X}(L)$ and $\nu \in \Gamma(\mathscr{g})$.

Proof.

We have

$$\left[X^{\uparrow}, \overline{\nu}\right] = \overline{\nabla^{\mathscr{G}}_{X}\nu},$$
$$\left[X^{\uparrow}, X'^{\uparrow}\right] = [X, X']^{\uparrow} + \overline{\zeta(X, X')},$$

where $\zeta \in \Omega^2(L; \mathscr{g})$.

Idea (Leaf L simply connected)

Fix a point $l \in L$ with transverse model $\left(\mathbb{R}^d, \tau_l\right)$:

1. G a subgroup of $\mathrm{Inn}(\tau_l)$
2. P a principal G-bundle, equipped with an ordinary connection

Idea (Leaf L simply connected)

Fix a point $l \in L$ with transverse model $\left(\mathbb{R}^d, \tau_l\right)$:

1. G a subgroup of $\mathrm{Inn}(\tau_l)$
2. P a principal G-bundle, equipped with an ordinary connection
3. $\mathscr{P} := (P \times P)\big/G$, the **Atiyah groupoid**

Idea (Leaf L simply connected)

Fix a point $l \in L$ with transverse model $\left(\mathbb{R}^d, \tau_l\right)$:

1. G a subgroup of $\mathrm{Inn}(\tau_l)$
2. P a principal G-bundle, equipped with an ordinary connection
3. $\mathscr{P} := (P \times P)\Big/G$, the **Atiyah groupoid**
4. $\mathscr{G} := (P \times G)\Big/G$, the **inner group bundle**

Idea (Leaf L simply connected)

Fix a point $l \in L$ with transverse model $\left(\mathbb{R}^d, \tau_l\right)$:

1. G a subgroup of $\mathrm{Inn}(\tau_l)$
2. P a principal G-bundle, equipped with an ordinary connection
3. $\mathscr{P} := (P \times P)\big/G$, the **Atiyah groupoid**
4. $\mathscr{G} := (P \times G)\big/G$, the **inner group bundle**
5. $\mathscr{T} := \left(P \times \mathbb{R}^d\right)\big/G$, the **normal bundle**

Idea (Leaf L simply connected)

Fix a point $l \in L$ with transverse model $\left(\mathbb{R}^d, \tau_l\right)$:

1. G a subgroup of $\mathrm{Inn}(\tau_l)$
2. P a principal G-bundle, equipped with an ordinary connection
3. $\mathscr{P} := (P \times P)\big/G$, the **Atiyah groupoid**
4. $\mathscr{G} := (P \times G)\big/G$, the **inner group bundle**
5. $\mathscr{T} := \left(P \times \mathbb{R}^d\right)\big/G$, the **normal bundle**

Remarks

Think of the induced connection on $\mathscr{T}$ as the $\mathscr{F}$-connection.

Idea (Leaf L simply connected)

Fix a point $l \in L$ with transverse model $\left(\mathbb{R}^d, \tau_l\right)$:

1. G a subgroup of $\mathrm{Inn}(\tau_l)$
2. P a principal G-bundle, equipped with an ordinary connection
3. $\mathscr{P} := (P \times P)\Big/G$, the **Atiyah groupoid**
4. $\mathscr{G} := (P \times G)\Big/G$, the **inner group bundle**
5. $\mathscr{T} := \left(P \times \mathbb{R}^d\right)\Big/G$, the **normal bundle**

Remarks

Think of the induced connection on $\mathscr{T}$ as the $\mathscr{F}$-connection.

Proposition ([C. L.-G., S.-R. F.])

The associated connection on $\mathscr{G}$ is a multiplicative Yang-Mills connection and the one on $\mathscr{T}$ is a corresponding Yang-Mills connection.

$\mathscr{P}$ comes with two natural projections to L, denoted by t and s

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathscr{P} \arrow[d, "(t,s)"'] \arrow[dr, "s"] & \mathscr{G} \arrow[l, bend right] \arrow[d] \arrow[dr, bend left] & \\
L \times L \arrow[r, "\mathrm{pr}_2"'] & L & \mathscr{T} \arrow[l, "\pi_{\mathscr{T}}"]
\end{tikzcd}$$

This extends to the associated bundle

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathscr{P} \tilde{\times} \mathscr{T} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "(t,s)"'] \arrow[dr, "s"] & \mathscr{T} \arrow[d, "\pi_{\mathscr{T}}"] \\
L \times L \arrow[r, "\mathrm{pr}_2"'] & L
\end{tikzcd}$$

$\mathscr{P}$ comes with two natural projections to L, denoted by t and s

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathscr{P} \arrow[d, "{(t,s)}"'] \arrow[dr, "s"] & \mathscr{G} \arrow[l, bend right] \arrow[d] \arrow[dr, bend left] & \\
L \times L \arrow[r, "\mathrm{pr}_2"'] & L & \mathscr{T} \arrow[l, "\pi_{\mathscr{T}}"]
\end{tikzcd}$$

This extends to the associated bundle

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathscr{P} \tilde{\times} \mathscr{T} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "{(t,s)}"'] \arrow[dr, "s"] & \mathscr{T} \arrow[d, "\pi_{\mathscr{T}}"] \\
L \times L \arrow[r, "\mathrm{pr}_2"'] & L
\end{tikzcd}$$

Remarks ([C. L.-G., S.-R. F.])

Associated connection independent of the choice of $\mathscr{F}$-connection!

$\mathscr{P}$ comes with two natural projections to L, denoted by t and s

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathscr{P} \arrow[d, "{(t,s)}"'] \arrow[dr, "s"] & \mathscr{G} \arrow[l, bend right] \arrow[d] \arrow[dr, bend left] & \\
L \times L \arrow[r, "\mathrm{pr}_2"'] & L & \mathscr{T} \arrow[l, "\pi_{\mathscr{T}}"]
\end{tikzcd}$$

This extends to the associated bundle

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathscr{P} \tilde{\times} \mathscr{T} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "{(t,s)}"'] \arrow[dr, "s"] & \mathscr{T} \arrow[d, "\pi_{\mathscr{T}}"] \\
L \times L \arrow[r, "\mathrm{pr}_2"'] & L
\end{tikzcd}$$

Remarks ([C. L.-G., S.-R. F.])

Associated connection independent of the choice of $\mathscr{F}$-connection!

Explicitly, one possible way:

Remarks

Corresponding to $\mathscr{P}$ there is an Atiyah sequence:

$$\mathrm{Ad}(P) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{At}(P) \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{T}L$$

Via pullback to $\mathscr{T}$ we have a transitive algebroid over $\mathscr{T}$:

$$\pi_{\mathscr{T}}^{!}\mathrm{Ad}(P) \hookrightarrow \pi_{\mathscr{T}}^{!}\mathrm{At}(P) \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{T}\mathscr{T}$$

Remarks

Observe

$$\pi_{\mathscr{T}}^{!}\mathrm{At}(P) \subset \mathrm{T}(\mathscr{P}\ {}_{s}\!\times_{\pi_{\mathscr{T}}} \mathscr{T})$$

Explicitly, one possible way:

Remarks

Corresponding to $\mathscr{P}$ there is an Atiyah sequence:

$$\mathrm{Ad}(P) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{At}(P) \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{T}L$$

Via pullback to $\mathscr{T}$ we have a transitive algebroid over $\mathscr{T}$:

$$\pi_{\mathscr{T}}^{!}\mathrm{Ad}(P) \hookrightarrow \pi_{\mathscr{T}}^{!}\mathrm{At}(P) \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{T}\mathscr{T}$$

Remarks

Observe

$$\pi_{\mathscr{T}}^{!}\mathrm{At}(P) \subset \mathrm{T}(\mathscr{P}\, {}_{s}\!\times_{\pi_{\mathscr{T}}} \mathscr{T})$$

Ad(P) and At(P) the adjoint and Atiyah bundle of P, respectively:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\Gamma^{\text{symmetric}}_{\text{parallel}}\left(\pi^!_{\mathscr{T}}\mathrm{Ad}(P)\right) \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d] & \Gamma^{\text{symmetric}}_{\text{parallel}}\left(\pi^!_{\mathscr{T}}\mathrm{At}(P)\right) \arrow[r, two heads] \arrow[d] & \mathfrak{X}(L) \arrow[d, equal] \\
\tau \arrow[r, hook] & \mathscr{F}_{\text{projectable}} \arrow[r, two heads] & \mathfrak{X}(L)
\end{tikzcd}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd} & \mathscr{F} \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ \mathrm{At}(P) & & \text{Associated connection} \end{tikzcd}$$

Remarks (Why curved gauge theory?)

- Associated connection invariant under choice of $\mathscr{F}$-connection $\nabla^{\mathscr{F}}$
- Associated connection has the form

$$\nabla^{\mathscr{F}} + A\cdot$$

where A is the connection 1-form on $\mathscr{P}$

Thank you!