

Cohomological field theory and related topics

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1 Cohomological Field Theory

Let V be a finite-dimensional \mathbb{C} -vector space equipped with a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form η . A cohomological field theory on (V, η) consists of a collection $\Omega = \{\Omega_{g,n}\}_{2g-2+n>0}$ of elements

$$\Omega_{g,n} \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}) \otimes (V^*)^{\otimes n}$$

satisfying the following axioms.

- i. (Symmetry) Every $\Omega_{g,n}$ is S_n -invariant. In other words, $\Omega_{g,n}$ is a collection of S_n equivariant maps:

$$\Omega_{g,n} : V^{\otimes n} \rightarrow H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n})$$

- ii. (Naturality) Considering the gluing maps

$$q : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-1,n+2} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}, \quad r : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{h,|I|+1} \times \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-h,|J|+1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}, \quad I \sqcup J = \{1, \dots, n\},$$

we have

$$q^* \Omega(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_n) = \Omega_{g-1, n+2}(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_n \otimes \Delta)$$

$$r^* \Omega(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_n) = \Omega_{h, |I|+1} \otimes \Omega_{g-h, |J|+1} \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^{|I|} v_i \otimes \Delta \otimes \bigotimes_{j=1}^{|J|} v_{|I|+j} \right)$$

where Δ is the bivector in $V \otimes V$ dual to the metric $\eta \in V^* \otimes V^*$.

iii*. (Flat unit) Assume the vector space V comes with a distinguished element $1 \in V$. Consider the forgetful map

$$p : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, n+1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, n}.$$

Then

$$p^* \Omega_{g, n}(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_n) = \Omega_{g, n+1}(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_n \otimes 1),$$

$$\Omega_{0, 3}(v_1 \otimes v_2 \otimes 1) = \eta(v_1, v_2).$$

The CohFT satisfying (i)(ii) but not (iii) is called degenerate CohFTs.

We can define a quantum product on (V, η) by

$$\eta(v_1 \star v_2, v_3) = \Omega_{0, 3}(v_1, v_2, v_3).$$

A CohFT with unit (V, η, Ω) is semisimple if $(V, \star, 1)$ is a semisimple \mathbb{C} -algebra. It means we find an idempotent basis e_i such that

$$e_i \star e_j = \delta_{ij} e_i.$$

The partition function of a CohFT $\Omega = \{\Omega_{g, n}\}$ with respect to a basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_D\}$ of V is defined by

$$Z_\Omega(\hbar, t_k^\alpha) = \exp \sum_{g \geq 0} \hbar^{g-1} F_g^\Omega(t_*^*)$$

$$F_g^\Omega(t_*^*) = \sum_{n, \vec{\alpha}, \vec{k}} \frac{1}{n!} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, n}} \Omega_{g, n}(e_{\alpha_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_{\alpha_n}) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n \psi_j^{k_j} \prod t_{k_j}^{\alpha_j}$$

where $\alpha_i \in \{1, \dots, D\}$ and $k_j \in \mathbb{N}$. We also define the correlator

$$\langle \tau_{k_1}(v_1), \dots, \tau_{k_n}(v_n) \rangle_g^\Omega := \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, n}} \Omega_{g, n}(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_n) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n \psi_j^{k_j}$$

Remark 1.1. We can also use $\sum_{g, n} \hbar^{2g-2}$, or $\sum_{g, n} \hbar^{2g-2+n}$ in the definition of partition function.

Definition 1.2. Given a CohFT Ω , the topological CohFT Ω^{top} is define as the degree 0 part of Ω :

$$\Omega_{g, n}^{top}(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_n) = \deg_0 \Omega_{g, n}(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_n) \in H^0(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, n}).$$

A fundamental example of CohFT comes from the Gromov-Witten theory. Let X be a nonsingular projective variety.

$$V = H^*(X; \mathbb{C}), \quad \eta(v_1, v_2) = \int_X v_1 \cup v_2.$$

$$\Omega_{g,n}^X(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_n) = \sum_{\beta \in H_2(X; \mathbb{C})} q^\beta \Omega_{g,n,\beta}^X(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_n)$$

$$\Omega_{g,n,\beta}^X(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_n) = \pi_* \left([\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(X, \beta)]^{\text{vir}} \cap \prod_{i=1}^n \text{ev}_i^* v_i \right)$$

where $\pi : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(X, \beta) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ is the forgetful map. The Gromov-Witten CohFT partition function is about ancestor Gromov-Witten invariants

$$Z_X(\hbar, t_k^\alpha) = \exp \sum_{g \geq 0} \hbar^{g-1} \sum_{n, \beta, \vec{\alpha}, \vec{k}} \frac{1}{n!} \langle \bar{\tau}_{k_1}(e_{\alpha_1}) \cdots \bar{\tau}_{k_n}(e_{\alpha_n}) \rangle_\beta^g \prod_{j=1}^n t_{k_j}^{\alpha_j},$$

where $\bar{\psi} = \pi^* \psi$ and

$$\langle \bar{\tau}_{k_1}(e_{\alpha_1}) \cdots \bar{\tau}_{k_n}(e_{\alpha_n}) \rangle_\beta^g := \int_{[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(X, \beta)]^{\text{vir}}} \prod_{j=1}^n \text{ev}_j^*(e_{\alpha_j}) \bar{\psi}_j^{k_j}$$

One should notice that in many papers, the total ancestor potential has more information than $Z_X(\hbar, t_k^\alpha)$. We define the total ancestor potential

$$\mathcal{A}_t(\hbar; t_*^*) := \exp \sum_{g \geq 0} \hbar^{g-1} \bar{\mathcal{F}}_t^g,$$

where the genus g ancestor potential $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_t^g$ is defined by

$$\bar{\mathcal{F}}_t^g := \sum_{n, m, \beta} \frac{q^\beta}{n! m!} \int_{[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, n+m}(X, \beta)]^{\text{vir}}} \wedge_{i=1}^n (\sum (\text{ev}_i^* t_k) \bar{\psi}_i^k) \wedge_{i=n+1}^{n+m} \text{ev}_i^* t.$$

$Z_X(\hbar, t_k^\alpha)$ is $\mathcal{A}_t(\hbar; t_*^*)$ at $t = 0$. In comparison The total descendent potential of X is defined as

$$\mathcal{D}_X(\hbar; t_*^*) := \exp \sum_{g \geq 0} \hbar^{g-1} \mathcal{F}^g,$$

where the genus g descendent potential \mathcal{F}^g is defined by

$$\mathcal{F}^g := \sum_{n, \beta} \frac{q^\beta}{n!} \int_{[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(X, \beta)]^{\text{vir}}} \wedge_{i=1}^n (\sum (\text{ev}_i^* t_k) \psi_i^k).$$

\mathcal{D}_X has no dependence on the parameter t .

2 Givental's theory

Givental's group action gives a reconstruction method for semisimple cohomological field theories. It was first invented for Gromov-Witten theory with semisimple quantum cohomology. It is proven by the localization formula in the toric Fano case. Later, Teleman gave a complete classification for semisimple CohFTs to generalize this theory to all semisimple cases.

2.1 Givental's quantization formalism

Let $H, (., .)$ be an N -dimensional vector space equipped with a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form. Let \mathcal{H} be the space of Laurent polynomials $\mathcal{H} = H((z^{-1}))$. Introduce a symplectic bilinear form in \mathcal{H} by

$$\Omega(f, g) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint (f(-z), g(z)) dz$$

The (\mathcal{H}, Ω) admits a polarization $\mathcal{H}_+ \oplus \mathcal{H}_-$

$$q \in \mathcal{H}_+ = H[z] \quad p \in \mathcal{H}_- = z^{-1}H[[z^{-1}]].$$

In application, $H = H^*(X; \mathbb{C}[[Q]])$ (V in CohFT), $(., .)$ is the Poincare pairing (η in CohFT). Let q_k^α be coordinates of \mathcal{H}_+ and p_k^α be coordinates of \mathcal{H}_- (called Darboux coordinate system on (\mathcal{H}, Ω)):

$$f(z) = \sum_{k \geq 0} q_k^\alpha \phi_\alpha z^k + \sum_{l \geq 0} p_l^\beta \eta^{\beta\epsilon} \phi_\epsilon (-z)^{-1-l} \in \mathcal{H}$$

Let A be an infinitesimal symplectomorphism $A : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$. The quantized \hat{A} is an at most second order differential operator acting on \mathcal{H}_+ defined as:

$$\hat{A} := \widehat{h_A(f)} = \frac{1}{2} \widehat{\Omega(Af, f)}, \quad f \in \mathcal{H}$$

$h_A(f)$ is a quadratic Hamiltonian in variables q, p . We set

$$\widehat{q_a q_b} = \hbar^{-1} q_a q_b, \quad \widehat{q_a p_b} = q_a \frac{\partial}{\partial q_b}, \quad \widehat{p_a p_b} = \hbar \frac{\partial^2}{\partial q_a \partial q_b}$$

In application, we use

$$\partial_{\alpha, k} := \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k^\alpha}.$$

Let $A = Bz^m$ where $B\phi_\beta = B_\beta^\alpha \phi_\alpha$. A direct computation shows that

- If $m < 0$, then

$$\hat{A} = \frac{1}{2\hbar} \sum_k (-1)^{k+m} B_{\alpha\beta} q_k^\beta q_{-1-k-m}^\alpha - \sum_k B_\beta^\alpha q_k^\beta \partial_{\alpha, k+m}$$

- If $m \geq 0$, then

$$\hat{A} = - \sum_k B^\alpha_\beta q^\beta_k \partial_{\alpha, k+m} + \frac{\hbar}{2} \sum_k (-1)^k B^{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\beta, k} \partial_{\alpha, m-1-k}$$

Remark 2.1. In calculation, we need A is symplectic. i.e. $A^*(-z) + A(z) = 0$ and $A_m^* = (-1)^{m+1} A_m$ to cancel some (-1) sign.

The quantization of a symplectomorphism $T = \exp A$ is defined as $\hat{T} := \exp \hat{A}$. The Birkhoff factorization can decompose a general symplectomorphism into a composition of uppertriangle S and lower triangle R : $T = S \circ R$.

Proposition 2.2. Consider a symplectomorphism of \mathcal{H} of the form

$$S(z) = I + S_1/z + S_2/z^2 + \cdots \in \text{End}(H^*(X))[[z^{-1}]].$$

Define a quadratic form W_S on \mathcal{H}_+ by the equation

$$W_S(\mathbf{q}) = \sum_{k,l \geq 0} (W_{kl} \mathbf{q}_k, \mathbf{q}_l),$$

where $\mathbf{q}_k = q_k^\alpha \phi_\alpha$ and W_{kl} is defined by

$$\sum_{k,l \geq 0} \frac{W_{kl}}{z^k w^l} = \frac{S^*(w)S(z) - I}{w^{-1} + z^{-1}}$$

Then the quantization of S^{-1} acts on the Fock space by

$$(\widehat{S^{-1}}\mathcal{G})(\mathbf{q}) = \exp\left(\frac{W_S(\mathbf{q})}{2\hbar}\right) \mathcal{G}([S\mathbf{q}]_+)$$

for any function \mathcal{G} of $\mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{H}_+$. Here $[S\mathbf{q}]_+$ denotes the truncation of $S(z)\mathbf{q}$ to a power series in z .

Proof. See [2]. □

A basic example comes from the fundamental solution

$$(S_\tau(z)u, v) = (u, v)_+ \ll \frac{u}{z - \psi}, v \gg_{0,2}(\tau) \quad \forall u, v \in H^*(X; \Lambda)$$

where

$$\ll a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m \gg_{g,m}(\tau) := \sum_{n,\beta} \frac{Q^\beta}{n!} \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m, \tau, \dots, \tau \rangle_{g,n+m,\beta}$$

In our notation,

$$S_{\alpha\beta}(z) = (S_\tau(z)\phi_\beta, \phi_\alpha) = \eta_{\alpha\beta} + \ll \frac{\phi_\beta}{z - \psi}, \phi_\alpha \gg_{0,2}(\tau)$$

$$S^\alpha_\beta = \delta^\alpha_\beta + \ll \frac{\phi_\beta}{z - \psi}, \phi^\alpha \gg_{0,2}(\tau)$$

By WDVV equation, e.g [3, Prop 1.4.1] we know

Proposition 2.3.

$$S_{\mu\alpha}(w)\eta^{\mu\nu}S_{\nu\beta}(z) = (z+w) \ll \frac{\phi_\alpha}{w-\psi}, \frac{\phi_\beta}{z-\psi} \gg_{0,2}(\tau) + \eta_{\alpha\beta}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} [S^*(w)S(z)]^\mu_\nu &= [S^*(w)]^\mu_\gamma [S(z)]^\gamma_\nu = S(w)_\gamma^\mu S(z)^\gamma_\nu \\ &= (z+w) \ll \frac{\phi^\mu}{w-\psi}, \frac{\phi_\nu}{z-\psi} \gg_{0,2}(\tau) + \delta^\mu_\nu \end{aligned}$$

As a corollary, $S_\tau(z)$ is a symplectomorphism: $S^*(-z)S(z) = I$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{S^*(w)S(z) - I}{w^{-1} + z^{-1}} &= \sum_{a,b \geq 0} w^{-a} z^{-b} \ll \phi^\mu \psi^a, \phi_\nu \psi^b \gg_{0,2}(\tau) \\ (W_{kl})^\mu_\nu &\ll \phi^\mu \psi^l, \phi_\nu \psi^k \gg_{0,2}(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

The quadratic form is

$$\begin{aligned} W_S(\mathbf{q}) &= \sum_{k,l \geq 0} (W_{kl} q_k, q_l) = \sum_{k,l} (W_{kl} q_k^\alpha \phi_\alpha, q_l^\beta \phi_\beta) \\ &= \sum_{k,l} ((W_{kl})^\gamma_\alpha q_k^\alpha \phi_\gamma, q_l^\beta \phi_\beta) = \sum_{k,l} \ll \phi^\gamma \psi^l, \phi_\alpha \psi^k \gg_{0,2} q_k^\alpha q_l^\beta \eta_{\gamma\beta} \\ &= \sum_{k,l} \ll \phi_\alpha \psi^k, \phi_\beta \psi^l \gg_{0,2} q_k^\alpha q_l^\beta = \ll \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q} \gg_{0,2}(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

In this case,

$$(\widehat{S^{-1}}\mathcal{G})(\mathbf{q}) = e^{(1/2\hbar)\ll \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q} \gg_{0,2}(\tau)} \mathcal{G}([S\mathbf{q}]_+)$$

Now, let's do the explicit calculation of $[S\mathbf{q}]_+$.

$$\begin{aligned} S(z)\mathbf{q} &= \sum_{k,l} z^{-k+l} S_k q_l^\beta \phi_\beta = \sum_{k,l} z^{-k+l} (S_k)^\alpha_\beta q_l^\beta \phi_\alpha \\ [S\mathbf{q}]_+ &= \sum_{m \geq 0} z^m \left(\sum_{l \geq m} (S_{l-m})^\alpha_\beta q_l^\beta \phi_\alpha \right) \end{aligned}$$

In this case, $S_0 = I$; for $k \geq 1$,

$$(S_k)^\alpha_\beta \ll \phi^\alpha, \phi_\beta \psi^{k-1} \gg_{0,2}(\tau).$$

There is a similar theorem for lower-triangular symplectomorphism.

Proposition 2.4. Let R be a lower-triangular symplectomorphism of \mathcal{H} of the form

$$R(z) = I + R_1 z + R_2 z^2 + \dots$$

Define a quadratic form V_R on \mathcal{H}_- by the equation

$$V_R(\mathbf{p}_0(-z)^{-1} + \mathbf{p}_1(-z)^{-2} + \mathbf{p}_2(-z)^{-3} + \dots) = \sum_{k,l \geq 0} (\mathbf{p}_k, V_{kl} \mathbf{p}_l),$$

where $\mathbf{p}_k = p_k^\alpha \phi^\alpha$ and V_{kl} is defined by

$$\sum_{k,l \geq 0} (-1)^{k+l} V_{kl} w^k z^l = \frac{R^*(w)R(z) - I}{z + w}.$$

Then the quantization of R acts on the Fock space by

$$(\widehat{R}\mathcal{G})(\mathbf{q}) = \left[\exp\left(\frac{\hbar V_R(\partial_{\mathbf{q}})}{2}\right) \mathcal{G} \right] (R^{-1}\mathbf{q})$$

where $V_R(\partial_{\mathbf{q}})$ is the differential operator obtained from $V_R(\mathbf{p})$ by replacing p_k by $\frac{\partial}{\partial q_k}$.

To use this proposition, we compute:

$$\begin{aligned} V_R(\mathbf{p}) &= \sum_{k,l} (p_k^\alpha \phi^\alpha, V_{kl} p_l^\beta \eta^{\beta\epsilon} \phi_\epsilon) = \sum_{k,l} (p_k^\alpha \phi^\alpha, (V_{kl})^\tau_\epsilon \phi_\tau p_l^\beta \eta^{\beta\epsilon}) \\ &= \sum_{k,l} p_k^\alpha (V_{kl})^\alpha_\epsilon p_l^\beta \eta^{\beta\epsilon} = \sum_{k,l} p_k^\alpha p_l^\beta [V_{kl} \eta^{-1}]^\alpha_\beta \end{aligned}$$

From the expression of V_R , it is natural to define

$$V_{kl}^{\alpha\beta} := [V_{kl} \eta^{-1}]^\alpha_\beta = (V_{kl})^\alpha_\gamma \eta^{\gamma\beta}.$$

$$V_R(\partial_{\mathbf{q}}) = \sum_{k,l} V_{kl}^{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k^\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_l^\beta}$$

In terms of symplecity, $R^*(z) = R^{-1}(-z)$,

$$\sum_{k,l \geq 0} (-1)^{k+l} V_{kl} w^k z^l = \frac{R^*(w)R(z) - I}{z + w} = \frac{R^{-1}(-w)[R^{-1}]^*(-z) - I}{z + w}$$

$$\sum_{k,l \geq 0} V_{kl} w^k z^l = \frac{I - R^{-1}(w)(R^{-1})^*(z)}{z + w}$$

$$\sum_{k,l \geq 0} V_{kl} \eta^{-1} w^k z^l = \frac{\eta^{-1} - R^{-1}(w) \eta^{-1} (R^{-1})^T(z)}{z + w}$$

$$V_{kl}^{\alpha\beta} = [w^k z^l] \frac{\eta^{\alpha\beta} - (R^{-1})^\alpha_\gamma(w) \eta^{\gamma\epsilon} (R^{-1})^\beta_\epsilon(z)}{z + w}$$

Remark 2.5. Notice that [17] use different notation by replacing R with R^{-1} . This is explained in [17, annotation 11, page 11]

The quantization is a fundamental constraint in Gromov-Witten invariants.

Theorem 2.6. The string equation can be described as

$$\widehat{\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)} \mathcal{D}_X = 0$$

The following theorem builds a relation of descendent and ancestor potential

Theorem 2.7 ([4, 13]). Let

$$F^1(\tau) = \mathcal{F}_X^1(\mathbf{t})|_{t_0=\tau, t_1=t_2=\dots=0}$$

denote the genus 1 nondescendent Gromov-Witten potential of X . Then

$$\mathcal{D}_X = e^{F^1(t)} \widehat{S_\tau^{-1}} \mathcal{A}_\tau$$

Proof. See [3, Theorem 1.5.1] □

It is worth to remark that the RHS does not depend on τ .

2.2 The Frobenius manifold and R-matrix

2.2.1 Frobenius manifold

The Frobenius manifold consists of $(M, \eta, A, \mathbf{1})$:

- M is a complex manifold of dimension n .
- η is a holomorphic, symmetric, nondegenerate quadratic form on the complex tangent bundle TM . It plays the role of flat holomorphic metric on M .
- A is a holomorphic symmetric tensor

$$A : TM \otimes TM \otimes TM \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_M.$$

It plays the role of $\Omega_{0,3}$ in CohFT.

- $\mathbf{1}$ is a holomorphic vector field on M .

Locally, M is covered by open subsets $U = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[t^1, \dots, t^n]$ such that there exists η -flat vector fields

$$\partial_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t^1}, \dots, \partial_n = \frac{\partial}{\partial t^n} \in \Gamma(U, TM),$$

and a holomorphic function

$$F(t^1, \dots, t^n) \equiv F(t) \in \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_M).$$

such that

$$\blacktriangleright \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \partial_\lambda F(t) \eta^{\lambda\mu} \partial_\mu \partial_\gamma \partial_\delta F(t) = \partial_\delta \partial_\beta \partial_\lambda F(t) \eta^{\lambda\mu} \partial_\mu \partial_\gamma \partial_\alpha F(t)$$

- $\partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \partial_1 F(t) \equiv \eta_{\alpha\beta} = \eta(\partial_\alpha, \partial_\beta)$
- $\partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \partial_\gamma F(t) = \eta(\partial_\alpha \star \partial_\beta, \partial_\gamma)$
- $c_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma(t) := \eta^{\gamma\epsilon} \partial_\epsilon \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta F(t)$ and $\partial_\alpha \star \partial_\beta = c_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma(t) \partial_\gamma$

In Dubrovin's original papers, we require the quasihomogeneity condition on the Frobenius manifold. That is there exists an Euler vector field

$$E = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n [(1 - q_\alpha) t^\alpha + r_\alpha] \partial_\alpha,$$

such that

$$\mathcal{L}_E F(t) := \sum_{\alpha=1}^n [(1 - q_\alpha) t^\alpha + r_\alpha] \partial_\alpha F(t) = (3 - d)F(t) + \frac{1}{2} A_{\alpha\beta} t^\alpha t^\beta + B_\alpha t^\alpha + C$$

for some constant $A_{\alpha\beta}, B_\alpha, C$. A Frobenius manifold with an Euler vector field is called conformal. The quasihomogeneity can be translated into:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\gamma (\nabla_\beta E^\alpha) &= 0 \\ (\mathcal{L}_E c)_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma &= c_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma \\ \mathcal{L}_E \mathbf{1} &= -\mathbf{1} \\ (\mathcal{L}_E \eta)_{\alpha\beta} &= (2 - d) \eta_{\alpha\beta} \end{aligned}$$

In our application, X is the toric Fano variety. The Frobenius manifold is $(H = H^*(X; \mathbb{C}[[Q]]), \eta, \Omega_{0,3}^X, \mathbf{1})$. A general element in $H^*(X)$ is represented by $t^0 \mathbf{1} + \sum_{i=1}^r t^i \phi_i + \sum_{i=r+1}^N t^i \phi_i$. $H^2(X) = \text{span}\{\phi_i\}_{i=1}^r$. The Euler vector field is

$$E = t^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t^0} + \sum_{i=1}^r \rho^i \frac{\partial}{\partial t^i} + \sum_{i=r+1}^N (1 - \frac{1}{2} \deg \phi_i) t^i \frac{\partial}{\partial t^i}$$

where $c_1(X) = \rho^1 \phi_1 + \dots + \rho^r \phi_r$. The grading operator $\mu : H \rightarrow H$ is defined as

$$\mu(\phi_i) = (\frac{1}{2} \deg \phi_i - \frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} X) \phi_i.$$

I summarize the notations from different materials, including [5–7, 13, 15], in Figure 1.

The $(*)$ in Figure 1 is somehow subtle. We should understand $(*)$ as an expression in local coordinates. The matrix \mathcal{U} is from the quantum product:

$$E * \partial_\alpha = E^\gamma c_{\gamma\alpha}^\beta \partial_\beta; \quad \mathcal{U}_\alpha^\beta := E^\gamma c_{\gamma\alpha}^\beta$$

$\mu = \text{diag}(\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_N)$. The element $\xi = \xi_\beta dt^\beta$ is a flat section of cotangent bundle w.r.t $\tilde{\nabla}$. Transform the Dubrovin connection into cotangent bundle:

$$\tilde{\nabla}_\alpha \xi_\beta = \partial_\alpha \xi_\beta - z c_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma \xi_\gamma,$$

	Dubrovin	Givental(i)	Givental(ii)
QDE	$\tilde{\nabla}_u v = \nabla_u v + zu * v$ $\tilde{\nabla}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}} v = \partial_z v + E * v - \frac{1}{z} \mu v$ $\partial_z \xi_\alpha = \mathcal{U}_\alpha^\beta \xi_\beta - \frac{1}{z} \mu_\alpha \xi_\alpha (*)$	$\nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t^i}}^z = \frac{\partial}{\partial t^i} - \frac{1}{z}(\phi_i^*)$ $\nabla_{z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}}^z = z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{z}(E^*) + \mu$ $(z \partial_z + E) \xi_\alpha = \mu_\alpha \xi_\alpha (\star)$	$\nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t^i}}^z = \frac{\partial}{\partial t^i} + \frac{1}{z}(\phi_i^*)$ $\nabla_{z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}}^z = z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{z}(E^*) + \mu$
$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} X$	d	D	
Hodge grading	$\mu = \frac{2-d}{2} - \nabla E$ $\mu_\alpha = q_\alpha - \frac{d}{2}$	$\phi_\alpha \in H^{2q_\alpha}(X)$ $d_\alpha = q_\alpha$	
	$\theta_{\alpha,k} = h_{\alpha,k}$ $\Omega_{\alpha,k;\beta,l}$	$\ll \tau_k(\phi_\alpha), 1 \gg_{0,2}^X(t)$ $\ll \tau_k(\phi_\alpha), \tau_l(\phi_\beta) \gg_{0,2}^X(t)$	

Figure 1: Dictionary of notations

$$\tilde{\nabla}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}} \xi_\beta = \partial_z \xi_\beta - \mathcal{U}_\beta^\alpha \xi_\alpha + \frac{1}{z} \mu_\beta \xi_\beta.$$

Set we get the equation (*). To see (★), we can

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_z \xi_\alpha &= \mathcal{U}_\alpha^\beta \xi_\beta - \frac{1}{z} \mu_\alpha \xi_\alpha \\
&= E^\gamma c_{\gamma\alpha}^\beta \xi_\beta - \frac{1}{z} \mu_\alpha \xi_\alpha \\
&= \frac{1}{z} (E^\gamma \partial_\gamma \xi_\alpha - \mu_\alpha \xi_\alpha)
\end{aligned}$$

Take $w = -z^{-1}$, $\partial_z = w^2 \partial_w$, $z \partial_z = -w \partial_w$, we get

$$(w \partial_w + \partial_E) \xi_\alpha = \mu_\alpha \xi_\alpha.$$

If we do a linear change of coordinates $\xi^\# = \eta^{-1} \xi^T$ ($\xi^\alpha = \eta^{\alpha\beta} \xi_\beta$). Apply the η -symmetry: $\mathcal{U}^T \eta = \eta \mathcal{U}$, $\mu \eta + \eta \mu = 0$,

$$\eta^{\gamma\alpha} \mathcal{U}_\alpha^\beta = \mathcal{U}_\alpha^\gamma \eta^{\alpha\beta}; \quad \eta^{\alpha\beta} \mu_\beta + \mu_\alpha \eta^{\alpha\beta} = 0$$

we can also see an expression in [7, Equation 2.41]:

$$\partial_z \xi^\gamma = \mathcal{U}_\beta^\gamma \xi^\beta + \frac{1}{z} \mu_\gamma \xi^\gamma; \quad \partial_z \xi^\# = \left(\mathcal{U} + \frac{1}{z} \mu \right) \xi^\#$$

We should notice that this form is a local expression of QDE, which has a different sign compared with $\tilde{\nabla}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}} v$.

2.2.2 canonical coordinates

We assume the Frobenius manifold is semisimple. The Greek indices $\{t^\alpha\}$, $\{\partial_\alpha\}$ is for flat coordinates. Let $u^i = u^i(t^\alpha)$ be canonical coordinates and $\epsilon_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial u^i}$ be coordinate vector fields.

$$\epsilon_i \star \epsilon_j = \delta_{ij} \epsilon_i; \quad \Delta_i := \langle \epsilon_i, \epsilon_i \rangle^{-1}.$$

The normalized vector fields are

$$\tilde{\epsilon}_i = \sqrt{\Delta_i} \epsilon_i$$

$$\langle \tilde{\epsilon}_i, \tilde{\epsilon}_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

The transition matrix Ψ is defined by

$$\partial_\mu = \Psi^i_\mu \tilde{\epsilon}_i; \quad \Delta_i^{-1/2} du^i = \Psi^i_\beta dt^\beta$$

$$\Psi^i_\mu = \langle \tilde{\epsilon}_i, \partial_\mu \rangle = \Delta_i^{-1/2} \frac{\partial u^i}{\partial t^\mu}$$

In particular,

$$\sum_i \Psi^i_\alpha \Psi^i_\beta = \eta_{\alpha\beta}; \quad \Psi^i_\mu \eta^{\mu\nu} \Psi^j_\nu = \delta_{ij}$$

2.2.3 fundamental solution

A matrix in normalized canonical coordinates \tilde{S}^i_j is a fundamental solution if the vector field $X_j = \tilde{S}^i_j \tilde{\epsilon}_i$ satisfies $\nabla_\alpha^z X_j = 0$ for all α, j (not include z direction).

Theorem 2.8 (the fundamental solution). The differential equation in canonical coordinates for ∇^z -flat fields has the following properties:

- Formal fundamental solutions \tilde{S}^i_j is of the form

$$\tilde{S}(z, u) = R(z, u) e^{\mathbf{u}/z},$$

where $R(z, u) = I + zR_1(u) + z^2R_2(u) + \dots$

- $R(z, u)$ satisfies the unitary condition (R^t is transpose, it is true because $\eta_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$ in normalized canonical coordinates)

$$R(z, u) R^t(-z, u) = I$$

- $R(z, u)$ is unique up to a constant matrix (w.r.t u)

$$\exp \left(\sum_{k \geq 1} \mathbf{a}_{2k-1} z^{2k-1} \right)$$

- There is a unique R -matrix such that (\star) holds.

Remark 2.9. *It may be my misunderstanding that I think in some papers, (etc. Givental's), the authors use A^t (transpose) to represent adjointness (conjugate transpose). This may be due to the fact that we work on normalized canonical coordinates in those cases.*

The $\xi^\#$ version of (\star) is here. In general coordinates, μ is not a diagonal matrix. We set $\mu(\partial_\beta) = M^\epsilon_\beta \partial_\epsilon$ and

$$\eta^{\alpha\beta} M^\beta_\gamma + M^\alpha_\beta \eta^{\beta\gamma} = 0$$

In $(*)$, we get

$$\partial_z \xi_\beta = \mathcal{U}^\alpha_\beta \xi_\alpha - \frac{1}{z} M^\epsilon_\beta \xi_\epsilon.$$

$$\partial_z \xi^\alpha = \mathcal{U}^\alpha_\beta \xi^\beta + \frac{1}{z} M^\epsilon_\alpha \xi^\epsilon.$$

Translate it into the Givental side:

$$(w\partial_w + \partial_E)\xi^\alpha = -M^\beta_\alpha \xi^\beta.$$

Hence quasihomogeneity condition for R -matrix is

$$(z\partial_z + \partial_E)R^i_j = -M^k_i R^k_j.$$

The fundamental solution S^γ_j in flat coordinates is of the form

$$S^\gamma_j = (\Psi^{-1})^\gamma_k \tilde{S}^k_j$$

such that $Y_j = S^\gamma_j \partial_\gamma$ satisfies $\nabla^\alpha_\alpha Y_j = 0$ for all α, j . Since we use Ψ^{-1} in the expansion of fundamental solutions, the statements about Ψ are the inverse of [12, 13], but they coincide with [15]. The decisive evidence is in [12, Page 10 annotation 7].

2.2.4 R-matrix

Under the $\{\partial_\mu\}$ basis, the Levi-Civita connection is $\nabla = d$. i.e.

$$\Gamma^\gamma_{\alpha\beta} = (\Gamma_\alpha)^\gamma_\beta = 0$$

Lemma 2.10. In the $\{\tilde{e}_i\}$ basis,

$$\nabla = d + \Psi d \Psi^{-1},$$

$$\Gamma^k_{ij} = [\Psi \partial_i \Psi^{-1}]^k_j = \Psi^k_\beta \partial_i (\Psi^{-1})^\beta_j$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_{\tilde{\epsilon}_i} \tilde{\epsilon}_j &= \nabla_{(\Psi^{-1})^\alpha_i \partial_\alpha} (\Psi^{-1})^\beta_j \partial_\beta = (\Psi^{-1})^\alpha_i \partial_\alpha (\Psi^{-1})^\beta_j \partial_\beta = (\Psi^{-1})^\alpha_i \partial_\alpha (\Psi^{-1})^\beta_j \Psi^k_\beta \tilde{\epsilon}_k \\ (\Gamma_i)^k_j &= (\Psi^{-1})^\alpha_i \partial_\alpha (\Psi^{-1})^\beta_j \Psi^k_\beta = (\Psi^{-1})^\alpha_i \Psi^l_\alpha \partial_l (\Psi^{-1})^\beta_j \Psi^k_\beta = \Psi^k_\beta \partial_i (\Psi^{-1})^\beta_j \quad \square\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.11. In the $\{\tilde{\epsilon}_i\}$ basis, the quantum connection is written as

$$\nabla^z = \nabla - \frac{1}{z} d\mathbf{u}$$

where \mathbf{u} is the diagonal matrix: $\mathbf{u} = \text{Diag}(u^1, \dots, u^n)$

Proof. $u^i = \sqrt{\Delta^i} \tilde{u}^i$

$$[d\mathbf{u}]_i(\tilde{\epsilon}_j) = \left[\frac{\partial u^j}{\partial \tilde{u}^i} \right] \tilde{\epsilon}_j = \sqrt{\Delta^i} \delta_{ij} \tilde{\epsilon}_j$$

In comparison,

$$\tilde{\epsilon}_i \star \tilde{\epsilon}_j = \sqrt{\Delta^i} \tilde{\epsilon}_i \delta_{ij} \quad \square$$

By the flatness of ∇^z ,

Lemma 2.12. $\Psi d\Psi^{-1} \wedge d\mathbf{u} + d\mathbf{u} \wedge \Psi d\Psi^{-1} = 0$

In the normalized canonical basis,

$$(d + \Psi d\Psi^{-1} - \frac{1}{z} d\mathbf{u})(Re^{\mathbf{u}/z}) = 0$$

$$dR \cdot e^{\mathbf{u}/z} + z^{-1} Re^{\mathbf{u}/z} d\mathbf{u} + \Psi d\Psi^{-1} \cdot Re^{\mathbf{u}/z} - \frac{1}{z} d\mathbf{u} \cdot Re^{\mathbf{u}/z} = 0$$

$$z(d + \Psi d\Psi^{-1})R = [d\mathbf{u}, R]$$

Expand the R-matrix in z -powers, we have

$$\Psi d\Psi^{-1} = [d\mathbf{u}, R_1], \quad (d + \Psi d\Psi^{-1})R_k = [d\mathbf{u}, R_{k+1}]$$

Theorem 2.13. The genus 1 non-descendent Gromov-Witten potential $F^1(\tau)$ is given by

$$F^1(\tau) = \frac{1}{48} \sum_i \ln \Delta_i(\tau) + C(\tau).$$

where

$$C(\tau) := \frac{1}{2} \int^\tau \sum_i (R_1)_i(u) du^i$$

The ancestor potential is defined by the formula

$$\mathcal{A}_\tau(\mathbf{q}_*^\alpha) = \widehat{\Psi^{-1}} \widehat{R}_\tau e^{\widehat{\mathbf{u}/z}} \prod_{i=1}^N \tau(\mathbf{q}_*^i) \Delta_i^{-1/48}(\tau)$$

Here, we use the dilaton shift: $\mathbf{q}(z) = \mathbf{t}(z) - \mathbf{1}z$, where $\mathbf{1}$ is the unit in $H^*(X)$. $(\mathbf{q}^1, \dots, \mathbf{q}^N)^T = \Psi(\mathbf{q}^\alpha)$ is the expression in normalized canonical coordinates. $\widehat{\Psi^{-1}}$ is the operator identifying the Fock space with its coordinate version $\mathcal{G}(\mathbf{q}^i) \mapsto \mathcal{G}(\mathbf{q}^\alpha)$ via $\mathbf{q}^i = \Psi^i_\alpha q^\alpha$. The tau function $\tau(\mathbf{t}_*), \mathbf{t}_*(z) = t_0 + t_1 z + t_2 z^2 + \dots$ is the partition function of trivial CohFT:

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{pt}}^g(\mathbf{t}) = \sum_n \frac{1}{n!} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \mathbf{t}(\psi) \wedge \dots \wedge \mathbf{t}(\psi)$$

$$\tau(\hbar; \mathbf{t}) = \exp \left(\sum_{g=0}^{\infty} \hbar^{g-1} \mathcal{F}_{\text{pt}}^g(\mathbf{t}) \right)$$

Theorem 2.14. The total descendent potential of a semisimple Frobenius manifold is

$$\mathcal{D}(\hbar; \mathbf{t}) = e^{C(\tau)} \widehat{S_\tau^{-1}} \widehat{\Psi^{-1}} \widehat{R}_\tau e^{\widehat{\mathbf{u}/z}} \prod_{i=1}^N \tau(\mathbf{q}_*^i)$$

In the following paragraph, I try to explain this theorem more precisely.

- Because of the string equation, $e^{\widehat{\mathbf{u}/z}}$ does not really change $\mathcal{T} = \prod_{i=1}^N \tau(\mathbf{q}_*^i)$.

$$e^{\widehat{\mathbf{u}/z}} \tau(\mathbf{q}^i) = \left(I + \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{(\widehat{u}^i)^k}{k! z^k} \right) \tau(\mathbf{q}^i) = \tau(\mathbf{q}^i)$$

- By proposition 2.4, \widehat{R} -action is

$$\widehat{R}\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{q}^i) = [e^{\frac{\hbar}{2} \sum_{k,l \geq 0} \sum_{i,j} V_{kl}^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_l^j}} \prod_{m=1}^N \tau(\mathbf{q}^m)] (R^{-1} \mathbf{q})$$

- Ψ^{-1} action is

$$[\widehat{\Psi^{-1}} \widehat{R}_\tau e^{\widehat{\mathbf{u}/z}} \mathcal{T}](\mathbf{q}^\alpha) = [e^{\frac{\hbar}{2} \sum_{k,l \geq 0} \sum_{i,j} V_{kl}^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_l^j}} \prod_{m=1}^N \tau(\mathbf{q}^m)] (R^{-1} \Psi \mathbf{q})$$

- $\widehat{S_\tau^{-1}}$ action (this S_τ is in flat basis) is

$$[\widehat{S_\tau^{-1}} \widehat{\Psi^{-1}} \widehat{R}_\tau e^{\widehat{\mathbf{u}/z}} \mathcal{T}](\mathbf{q}^\alpha) = \left(\exp\left(\frac{W_S(\mathbf{q})}{2\hbar}\right) \exp\left(\frac{\hbar}{2} \sum_{k,l \geq 0} \sum_{i,j} V_{kl}^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_l^j}\right) \prod_{m=1}^N \tau(\mathbf{q}^m) \right) (R^{-1} \Psi[S\mathbf{q}]_+)$$

- Consider $C(u)$, we get

$$\mathcal{D}(\hbar; \mathbf{q}^\alpha) = \left(\exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \int^\tau \sum_i (R_1)^i_i(u) du^i\right) \exp\left(\frac{W_S(\mathbf{q})}{2\hbar}\right) \exp\left(\frac{\hbar}{2} \sum_{k,l \geq 0} \sum_{i,j} V_{kl}^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_l^j}\right) \prod_{m=1}^N \tau(\mathbf{q}^m) \right) (R^{-1} \Psi[S\mathbf{q}]_+)$$

2.3 Reconstruction of CohFTs

This section aims to understand Theorem 2.14 in terms of reconstruction of semisimple CohFT and explain the graph sum formula in this reconstruction.

We should realize that the expression of ancestor potential is important. It is the potential of Gromov-Witten CohFT. The tau function $\prod_{j=1}^N \tau(\hbar; \mathbf{q}^j)$ can be viewed as the potential of topological CohFTs Ω^{top} . The Ψ action is just a change of coordinates, this action can be absorbed by the R -matrix. The $e^{\mathbf{u}/z}$ plays no role in quantization. Thus we see the R matrix is the key point in the reconstruction of CohFTs.

Recall the definition of topological CohFT, also called 2D TQFT, $\Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}$ in Definition 1.2. The cohomology maps q^*, r^*, p^* are trivial because they are all restricted in $H^0(\cdot)$. Then $\Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}$ is determined by $\Omega_{0,3}$.

Lemma 2.15. In terms of normalized canonical basis $\{\tilde{\epsilon}_i\}$,

$$\Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}(\tilde{\epsilon}_{a_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \tilde{\epsilon}_{a_n}) = \begin{cases} (\sqrt{\Delta_i})^{2g-2+n} & \text{if } a_1 = \cdots = a_n = i \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Proof. We first compute $\Omega_{0,3}^{\text{top}}$:

$$\Omega_{0,3}^{\text{top}}(\tilde{\epsilon}_{a_1} \otimes \tilde{\epsilon}_{a_2} \otimes \tilde{\epsilon}_{a_3}) = \eta(\tilde{\epsilon}_{a_1} \star \tilde{\epsilon}_{a_2}, \tilde{\epsilon}_{a_3}) = \sqrt{\Delta_{a_1}} \delta_{a_1, a_2} \delta_{a_1, a_3}$$

For general $\Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}$, we use the axioms of CohFT. The map r^* contribute a factor $\sqrt{\Delta_i}$:

$$\Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}(\tilde{\epsilon} \otimes \cdots \otimes \tilde{\epsilon}) = \Omega_{g,n-1}^{\text{top}}(\tilde{\epsilon} \otimes \cdots \otimes \tilde{\epsilon}) \Omega_{0,3}^{\text{top}}(\tilde{\epsilon} \otimes \tilde{\epsilon} \otimes \tilde{\epsilon}) = \sqrt{\Delta} \Omega_{g,n-1}^{\text{top}}(\tilde{\epsilon} \otimes \cdots \otimes \tilde{\epsilon})$$

The map q^* contribute a factor Δ_i each time:

$$\Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}(\tilde{\epsilon} \otimes \cdots \otimes \tilde{\epsilon}) = \sum_j \Omega_{g-1, n+2}^{\text{top}}(\tilde{\epsilon} \otimes \cdots \otimes \tilde{\epsilon} \otimes \tilde{\epsilon}_j \otimes \tilde{\epsilon}_j) = \Delta \Omega_{g-1, n}^{\text{top}}(\tilde{\epsilon} \otimes \cdots \otimes \tilde{\epsilon})$$

Repeat this procedure, we get the result. \square

The free energy $\mathcal{F}_g^{\Omega^{\text{top}}}$ w.r.t $\{\tilde{\epsilon}_i\}$ is

$$\mathcal{F}_g^{\Omega^{\text{top}}}(\mathbf{t}) = \sum_{i=1}^N (\sqrt{\Delta_i})^{2g-2+n} \sum_{n,k} \frac{1}{n!} \int_{\mathcal{M}_{g,n}} \mathbf{t}^i(\psi) \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathbf{t}^i(\psi)$$

The partition function of Ω^{top} w.r.t $\{\tilde{\epsilon}_i\}$ is

$$Z_{\Omega^{\text{top}}}(\hbar; \mathbf{t}) = \exp \sum_g \hbar^{g-1} \mathcal{F}_g^{\Omega^{\text{top}}}(\mathbf{t}) = \prod_{i=1}^N Z_{\text{KdV}}(\hbar \Delta_i; \sqrt{\Delta_i} \mathbf{t}^i)$$

This is the reason why some materials, etc [8], define the $\hat{\Delta}$ -action as:

$$\hat{\Delta} \prod_{i=1}^N Z(\hbar; \mathbf{t}^i) := \prod_{i=1}^N Z(\hbar \Delta_i; \sqrt{\Delta_i} \mathbf{t}^i)$$

Remark 2.16. [1] uses

$$\widehat{\Delta} \prod_{i=1}^N Z(\hbar; \mathbf{t}^i) := \prod_{i=1}^N Z(\hbar \sqrt{\Delta_i}; \mathbf{t}^i)$$

because they use $\sum_{g,n} \hbar^{2g-2+n}$ in the definition of Z_Ω .

Similar to the reconstruction of ancestor potential, the partition function of Ω is described by $\widehat{R}Z_{\Omega^{\text{top}}}$. Take the dilaton shift into consideration,

$$Z_\Omega(\hbar; \mathbf{t}) = \widehat{R}Z_{\Omega^{\text{top}}}(\hbar; \mathbf{t}) = \left[\exp \left(\frac{\hbar}{2} \sum_{k,l,\alpha,\beta} V_{kl}^{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k^\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_l^\beta} \right) Z_{\Omega^{\text{top}}}(\hbar; \mathbf{t}) \right] (R^{-1}\mathbf{t}(z)+T(z)), \quad (1)$$

where

$$T(z) = z(1 - R^{-1}(z)\mathbf{1}) \in z^2V[[z]], \quad \mathbf{1} \text{ is unit in } V.$$

The Wick expansion expresses this formula into a graph sum. Before change of variables $\bar{\mathbf{t}} = R^{-1}\mathbf{t} + T$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\hbar}{2} V_{kl}^{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k^\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_l^\beta} Z_{\Omega^{\text{top}}}(\hbar; \mathbf{t}) &= Z_{\Omega^{\text{top}}}(\hbar; \mathbf{t}) \cdot \left(\sum_g \hbar^{g-1} \sum_{\substack{n, \vec{\alpha}, \vec{k} \\ \alpha=\alpha_{j_1}, k=k_{j_1} \\ \beta=\alpha_{j_2}, l=l_{j_2}}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{n!} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}(\phi_{\alpha_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_{\alpha_n}) \frac{\hbar}{2} V_{kl}^{\alpha\beta} \psi_{j_1}^k \psi_{j_2}^l \prod_{i=1}^n \psi_i^{k_i} \bar{t}_{k_i}^{\alpha_i} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Equation (1) becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_\Omega(\hbar; \mathbf{t}) &= Z_{\Omega^{\text{top}}}(\hbar; \bar{\mathbf{t}}) \cdot \sum_g \hbar^{g-1} \sum_{n, \vec{\alpha}, \vec{k}} \frac{1}{n!} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}(\phi_{\alpha_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_{\alpha_n}) \\ &\quad \sum_{l \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{1}{l!} \sum_{\substack{\vec{\gamma}, \vec{\sigma}, \vec{c}, \vec{d} \\ l(\vec{\gamma})=l(\vec{\sigma})=l}} \frac{\hbar^l}{2^l} \prod_{\substack{m=1 \\ \gamma m=\alpha_{i_m}, \sigma m=\alpha_{j_m} \\ c m=k_{i_m}, d m=k_{j_m}}}^l V_{i_m, j_m}^{\gamma m, \sigma m} \psi_{i_m}^{k_{i_m}} \psi_{j_m}^{k_{j_m}} \prod_{i=1}^n \psi_i^{k_i} \bar{t}_{k_i}^{\alpha_i} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{t}}=R^{-1}\mathbf{t}+T} \end{aligned}$$

Take log on both sides and compare the power of \hbar

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_g \hbar^{g-1} \mathcal{F}_g^\Omega(\mathbf{t}) &= \sum_{g,n} \sum_{\Gamma \in G_{g,n}} \frac{\hbar^{g-1}}{|\text{Aut}(\Gamma)|} \int_{\prod_v \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g(v), n(v)}} \prod_v \Omega_{g(v), n(v)}^{\text{top}}(\phi_{\vec{\alpha}(v)}) \\ &\quad \cdot \prod_{e \in E(\Gamma)} \left(\hbar V_{k_1(e), k_2(e)}^{\alpha_1(e), \alpha_2(e)} \psi_{i_1(e)}^{k_1(e)} \psi_{i_2(e)}^{k_2(e)} \right) \cdot \prod_{l \in L} \psi_l^{k(l)} \bar{t}_{k(l)}^{\alpha(l)} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{t}}=R^{-1}\mathbf{t}+T} \end{aligned}$$

Here $\Gamma \in G_{g,n}$ is a decorated connected graph with n ordinary leaves:

- the vertex v is labelled with genus $g(v)$, number of adjacent half edges $n(v)$.

- the edge e is labelled with height $k_1(e)$, $k_2(e)$, cohomology class $\alpha_1(e)$, $\alpha_2(e)$.
- the leaf l is labelled with height $k(l)$, cohomology class $\alpha(l)$.

Remark 2.17. The factor $\frac{1}{2!}$ disappears in the edge contribution by the symmetry of $V_{kl}^{\alpha\beta}$. See Figure 2.

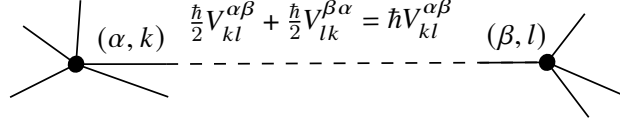


Figure 2: contribution of edges

The change of coordinates is as follows:

$$R^{-1}\mathbf{t} = \sum_{k,l} (R^{-1})_k t_l^\alpha \phi_\alpha z^{k+l} = \sum_{k,l} [(R^{-1})_k]^\alpha_\beta t_l^\beta \phi_\alpha z^{k+l}; \quad [R^{-1}\mathbf{t}]_k^\alpha = \sum_{0 \leq l \leq k} [(R^{-1})_{k-l}]^\alpha_\beta t_l^\beta$$

About $T(z) = \sum_k T_k z^k$, we know $T_0 = T_1 = 0$ and hence for $k \geq 2$

$$T_k^\alpha = [z^{k-1}](-[R^{-1}(z)]_1^\alpha) = -[(R^{-1})_k]_1^\alpha$$

$$\bar{t}_k^\alpha = \sum_{0 \leq l \leq k} [(R^{-1})_{k-l}]^\alpha_\beta t_l^\beta + T_k^\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_g \hbar^{g-1} \mathcal{F}_g^\Omega(\mathbf{t}) &= \sum_{g,n} \sum_{\Gamma \in G_{g,n}} \frac{\hbar^{g-1}}{|\text{Aut}(\Gamma)|} \int_{\prod_v \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g(v),n(v)}} \prod_v \Omega_{g(v),n(v)}^{\text{top}}(\phi_{\tilde{\alpha}(v)}) \\ &\quad \cdot \prod_{e \in E(\Gamma)} \left(\hbar V_{k_1(e),k_2(e)}^{\alpha_1(e),\alpha_2(e)} \psi_{i_1(e)}^{k_1(e)} \psi_{i_2(e)}^{k_2(e)} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ \text{leave } l_i}}^n \psi_i^{k(l_i)} \left(\sum_{0 \leq s_i \leq k(l_i)} [(R^{-1})_{k(l_i)-s_i}]^{\alpha(l_i)}_{\beta_i} t_{s_i}^{\beta_i} + T_{k(l_i)}^{\alpha(l_i)} \right) \\ \frac{1}{n!} \langle \mathbf{t}(\psi), \dots, \mathbf{t}(\psi) \rangle_{g,n}^\Omega &= \sum_{m \geq 0} \sum_{\Gamma \in G'_{g,n,m}} \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(\Gamma)|} \int_{\prod_v \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g(v),n(v)}} \prod_v \Omega_{g(v),n(v)}^{\text{top}}(\phi_{\tilde{\alpha}(v)}) \\ &\quad \cdot \prod_{e \in E(\Gamma)} \left(\hbar V_{k_1(e),k_2(e)}^{\alpha_1(e),\alpha_2(e)} \psi_{i_1(e)}^{k_1(e)} \psi_{i_2(e)}^{k_2(e)} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \psi_i^{k(l_i)} \left(\sum_{k(l_i) \geq s_i} [(R^{-1})_{k(l_i)-s_i}]^{\alpha(l_i)}_{\beta_i} t_{s_i}^{\beta_i} \right) \cdot \prod_{s=1}^m T_{k(l_{n+s})}^{\alpha(l_{n+s})} \psi_{n+s}^{k(l_{n+s})} \end{aligned}$$

Here $G'_{g,n,m}$ is a connected graph with $g(\Gamma) = g$, n ordinary leaves, and m dilaton leaves. The dilaton leaves is labelled with height $k(l)$ and cohomology class $\alpha(l)$. There are two ways to write this formula as a graph sum.

- ♣ The first one is originated from [8], also used in [9]. This way emphasizes the formula of the partition function.

- Vertex v : $n(v)$ is the adjacent half edges (including edges, ordinary leaves, and dilaton leaves), k_i is the height of these half edges, α_i is the cohomology classes of these half edges.

$$\text{Cont}(v) = \hbar^{g(v)-1} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g(v),n(v)}} \Omega_{g(v),n(v)}^{\text{top}}(\phi_{\tilde{\alpha}(v)}) \psi_1^{k_1} \dots \psi_{n(v)}^{k_{n(v)}}$$

- Edges e :

$$\text{Cont}(e) = [w^{k_1(e)} z^{k_2(e)}] \left(\hbar \frac{\eta^{-1} - R^{-1}(w) \eta^{-1} (R^{-1})^T(z)}{z + w} \right)^{\alpha_1(e)}_{\alpha_2(e)}$$

- Ordinary leaves l :

$$\text{Cont}(l) = [z^{k(l)}] (R^{-1}(z) \mathbf{t}(z))^{\alpha(l)}$$

- Dilaton leaves l :

$$\text{Cont}(l) = [z^{k(l)-1}] (-[R^{-1}(z)]_1)^{\alpha(l)}$$

$$\log Z_{\Omega}(\hbar; \mathbf{t}) = \sum_{g,n,m} \sum_{\Gamma \in G'_{g,n,m}} \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(\Gamma)|} \prod_{v \in V(\Gamma)} \text{Cont}(v) \prod_{e \in E(\Gamma)} \text{Cont}(e) \prod_{l \in L(\Gamma) \cup L'(\Gamma)} \text{Cont}(l)$$

- ♣ The another way is from [17], also used in [10, 14, 16]. This way emphasizes the expression of now CohFT. Let

$$T\Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}(\phi_{\alpha_1}, \dots, \phi_{\alpha_n}) := \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{1}{m!} (p_m)_*(\phi_{\alpha_1}, \dots, \phi_{\alpha_n}, T(\psi_1), \dots, T(\psi_m))$$

where $p_m : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n+m} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ is the forgetful map. The CohFT $\Omega_{g,n} = \widehat{R}\Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}$ is given by

$$\widehat{R}\Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}(\phi_{\alpha_1}, \dots, \phi_{\alpha_n}) = RT\Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}(\phi_{\alpha_1}, \dots, \phi_{\alpha_n}) = \sum_{\Gamma \in G_{g,n}} \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(\Gamma)|} \text{Cont}(\Gamma)$$

Here we emphasize that the label of $G_{g,n}$ is different from $G_{g,n}$. $\Gamma \in G_{g,n}$ has its ordinary leaves labelled by $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$. There is no label on the edge and no height label on ordinary leaves.

- at each vertex, we place $T\Omega_{g(v),n(v)}^{\text{top}}$
- at each ordinary leave, we place $R^{-1}(\psi_l) \phi_{\alpha(l)}$

- at each edge, we place

$$V(\psi_{i_1(e)}, \psi_{i_2(e)}) = \frac{\eta^{-1} - R^{-1}(\psi_{i_1(e)})\eta^{-1}(R^{-1})^T(\psi_{i_2(e)})}{\psi_{i_1(e)} + \psi_{i_2(e)}}$$

$$V(\psi', \psi'') = \sum_{k,l} V_{k,l}^{\alpha,\beta} \phi_\alpha(\psi')^k \otimes \phi_\beta(\psi'')^l \in V \otimes V \otimes H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g',n'}) \otimes H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g'',n''})$$

$\text{Cont}(\Gamma)$ is

$$\prod_{v \in V(\Gamma)} T\Omega_{g(v),n(v)}^{\text{top}} \left(\prod_{e \in E(\Gamma)} V(\psi_{i_1(e)}, \psi_{i_2(e)}) \otimes \prod_{l \in L(\Gamma)} R^{-1}(\psi_l) \phi_{\alpha(l)} \right)$$

We can also introduce the dilaton leaves (also not labeled) by expanding the vertex contribution $T\Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}$. The vertex is replaced by $\Omega_{g(v),n(v)}^{\text{top}}$. The contribution of dilaton sheaves l is $T(\psi_l)$. For such graph $\Gamma \in \mathcal{G}'_{g,n,m}$,

$$\text{Cont}(\Gamma) = \prod_{v \in V(\Gamma)} \Omega_{g(v),n(v)} \left(\prod_{e \in E(\Gamma)} V(\psi_{i_1(e)}, \psi_{i_2(e)}) \prod_{l \in L(\Gamma)} R^{-1}(\psi_l) \phi_{\alpha(l)} \prod_{s \in L'(\Gamma)} T(\psi_s) \right)$$

The factor $1/m!$ appears in $|\text{Aut}(\Gamma)|$ because m (unlabelled) dilaton leaves connected to the same vertex contribute $m!$ automorphisms.

3 Topological recursion

The topological recursion is a recursion definition of a family of symmetric meromorphic forms $\{\omega_{g,n}\}_{g \in \mathbb{N}, n \in \mathbb{N}_+}$ from a spectral curve \mathcal{S} .

Definition 3.1. A spectral curve \mathcal{S} , is the data of :

$$\mathcal{S} = (C, x, y, B)$$

- ♦ C is a plane complex curve with coordinate (x, y)
- ♦ x and y are two analytical functions $C \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
- ♦ $B(z, z')$ is called the Bergman kernel. It is a symmetric 2nd kind differential on $C \times C$, having a double pole at $z = z'$ and no other pole. It behaves like

$$B(z, z') \underset{z \rightarrow z'}{\sim} \frac{dz \otimes dz'}{(z - z')^2} + O(1)$$

in any local parameter z .

The point a such that $dx(a) = 0$ is called a branch point. Let's restrict to a specific class of \mathcal{S} :

Definition 3.2. A spectral curve \mathcal{S} is called regular if:

- the differential form dx has a finite number (non vanishing) of zeros $dx(a_i) = 0$, and all zeros of dx are simple zeros.
- The differential form dy does not vanish at the zeros of dx , i.e. $dy(a_i) \neq 0$.

In this case, the spectral curve just has simple branch points. It means that near $x(a_i)$, $x(z) - x(a_i)$ has a double zero, and thus $\zeta(z) = \sqrt{x(z) - x(a_i)}$ is a good local coordinate. Let \bar{z} denote the point corresponding the other sign of $\zeta(z)$, i.e.

$$\zeta(\bar{z}) = -\zeta(z), \quad x(z) = x(\bar{z}).$$

If dy does not vanish it means that

$$y(z) \sim y(a_i) + y'(a_i)\sqrt{x(z) - x(a_i)} + O(x(z) - x(a_i)), \quad y'(a_i) \neq 0.$$

The recursion kernel with z in the vicinity of a branch point a is

$$K_a(z_0, z) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\int_{z'=\bar{z}}^z B(z_0, z')}{(y(z) - y(\bar{z}))dx(z)}$$

$K_a(z_0, z)$ is a meromorphic 1-form in the variable z_0 , globally defined on $z_0 \in C$. It has a simple pole at $z_0 = z$ and $z_0 = \bar{z}$. On the other hand, concerning z , $K_a(z_0, z)$ is defined only locally near the branch point a . $K_a(z_0, z)$ is symmetric under involution:

$$K_a(z_0, z) = K_a(z_0, \bar{z})$$

Definition 3.3. The topological recursion is a recursive definition of a family of meromorphic forms $\omega_{g,n}(\mathcal{S}; z_1, \dots, z_n)$ with $g \geq 0$ and $n \geq 1$ via the recursion kernel $K_a(z_0, z)$:

$$\omega_{0,1}(z) = y(z)dx(z)$$

$$\omega_{0,2}(z_1, z_2) = B(z_1, z_2)$$

For $2g - 2 + n > 0$ and $J = \{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{g,n+1}(z_0, J) = & \sum_{a=\text{branch points}} \text{Res}_{z \rightarrow a} K_a(z_0, z) [\omega_{g-1,n+2}(z, \bar{z}, J) \\ & + \sum'_{h+h'=g, I \uplus I'=J} \omega_{h,1+|I|}(z, I) \omega_{h',1+|I'|}(\bar{z}, I')] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where \sum' means we exclude the terms $(h, I) = (0, \emptyset), (g, J)$.

The symplectic invariant $\mathcal{F}_g = \omega_{g,0}$ is defined for $g \in \mathbb{N}$. For $g \geq 2$,

$$\mathcal{F}_g = \frac{1}{2-2g} \sum_{a=\text{branch points}} \text{Res}_{z \rightarrow a} \omega_{g,1}(z) \Phi(z)$$

where $\Phi(z)$ is any function defined locally near a such that

$$d\Phi = ydx.$$

The following paragraph mainly comes from [10]. Let $c[a]$ be a constant, and $x = (c[a]\zeta_a)^2 + x(a)$ be a local expansion of the ramification point a . Consider the auxiliary function ξ^a and the associated meromorphic forms $d\xi^{k,a}$, defined as

$$\xi^a(z) = \int^z \frac{B(w, -)}{d\zeta_a(w)} \Big|_{w=a}, \quad d\xi^{k,a}(z) = d \left(\left(-\frac{1}{\zeta_a} \frac{d}{d\zeta_a} \right)^k \xi^a(z) \right)$$

We also set

$$\Delta^a = \frac{dy(z)}{d\zeta_a(z)} \Big|_{z=a}; \quad t^a = -2c[a]^2 c \Delta^a.$$

Then we see $\{t^a\}$ give a topological CohFT on $V = \mathbb{C}\langle e_1, \dots, e_r \rangle$ by setting $\eta(e_a, e_b) = \delta_{a,b}$ and

$$1 = \sum_{a=\text{branch points}} t^a e_a, \quad \Omega_{g,n}^{\text{top}}(e_{a_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{a_n}) = \frac{\delta_{a_1, \dots, a_n}}{(t^{a_i})^{2g-2+n}}$$

These t^{a_i} play the role of $\Delta_i^{-1/2}$ in previous sections. Define the R -matrix $R \in \text{End}(V)[[u]]$ and the translation $T \in u^2 V[[u]]$ by setting

$$(R^{-1})^b_a(u) = -\sqrt{\frac{u}{2\pi}} \int_{\gamma_b} d\xi^a e^{-\frac{x-x(b)}{2c[b]^2 u}},$$

$$T^a(u) = \left(t^a u - (-2c[a]^2 c) \right) \sqrt{\frac{u}{2\pi}} \int_{\gamma_a} dy e^{-\frac{x-x(a)}{2c[a]^2 u}}$$

Here $\gamma_a = \{z \in C \mid x(z) - x(a) > 0\}$ is the steepest descent from a , oriented from the negative to the positive values of the local coordinate ζ_a . We define a new CohFT by $\Omega = RT\Omega^{\text{top}}$.

Theorem 3.4 (Eynard-DOSS correspondence). Let \mathfrak{a} be the set of ramification points.

$$\omega_{g,n}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = c^{2g-2+n} \sum_{\vec{a} \in \mathfrak{a}^n, \vec{k} \in \mathbb{N}^n} \langle \tau_{k_1}(e_{a_1}) \dots \tau_{k_n}(e_{a_n}) \rangle_g^\Omega \prod_{i=1}^n d\xi^{k_i, a_i}(z_i)$$

where

$$\langle \tau_{k_1}(e_{a_1}) \dots \tau_{k_n}(e_{a_n}) \rangle_g^\Omega = \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \Omega_{g,n}(e_{a_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{a_n}) \prod_{i=1}^n \psi_i^{k_i}.$$

Moreover, all the ingredients on the RHS depend on the choice of constants $\{c[a]\}_{a \in \mathfrak{a}}$ and c , while the LHS is independent of it.

A Linear Algebra

There are various notations of linear algebra from different authors. It caused some confusion for me when I want to compare papers from different origins.

I get used to use M_b^a to denote $Me_b = M_b^a e_a$. a is row index, b is column index. As far as I know, Coates and Pandharipande use this notation. In this note, I use this notation by default.

$$M(e_1, \dots, e_N) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)(M_b^a).$$

$$M_{ab} = (e_a, Me_b), \quad M_b^a = (e^a, Me_b)$$

The adjoint of M is

$$\langle Mu, v \rangle = \langle u, M^* v \rangle.$$

$$(M^*)^a_b = (e^a, M^* e_b) = (Me^a, e_b) = M_b^a.$$

The transpose $(M^T)^a_b = M_b^a = \eta^{bc} M_c^d \eta_{da}$. Hence, $M^T = \eta M^* \eta^{-1}$.

On the other hand, Givental uses low index b as a row, and upper index a is a column. On this setting, $e_b M = N_b^a e_a$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \dots \\ e_N \end{pmatrix} M = N_b^a \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \dots \\ e_N \end{pmatrix}$$

In this notation, $N_b^a = M_b^a = (M^t)^b_a$. i.e. N is the transpose of M .

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