

REAL HOMOTOPY OF CONFIGURATION SPACES

Najib Idrissi

Toric Topology Research Seminar @ Fields Institute (online)



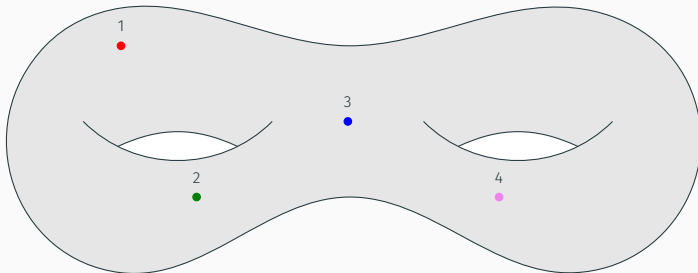
INTRODUCTION: CONFIGURATION SPACES

M : n -manifold

CONFIGURATION SPACES

M : n -manifold

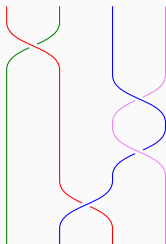
$$\text{Conf}_M(r) := \{(x_1, \dots, x_r) \in M^r \mid \forall i \neq j, x_i \neq x_j\}$$



Applications

- braid groups;

Braid $\tau \in B_r = \text{path in } \text{Conf}_{D^2}(r)$



More generally $\text{Conf}_{\Sigma}(r) \Rightarrow$ surface braid groups

Applications

- braid groups;
- iterated loop spaces;

$$\Omega^n X = \{\gamma : D^n \rightarrow X \mid \gamma(\partial D^n) = *\}$$

→ has algebraic (operadic) structure encoded by Conf_{D^n} [May, Boardman–Vogt]

Applications

- braid groups;
- iterated loop spaces;
- Goodwillie–Weiss manifold calculus;

Goal: compute

$$\mathrm{Emb}(M, N) = \{f : M \hookrightarrow N\} \subset \mathrm{Map}(M, N)$$

→ “approximated” by a subspace of

$$\prod_{r \geq 0} \mathrm{Map}(\mathrm{Conf}_M(r), \mathrm{Conf}_N(r))$$

under good conditions

Applications

- braid groups;
- iterated loop spaces;
- Goodwillie–Weiss manifold calculus;
- Gelfand–Fuks cohomology;

Characteristic classes of foliations live in

$$H_{\text{cont}}^*(\Gamma_c(M, TM))$$

→ computed by a spectral sequence involving configuration spaces [Cohen–Taylor]

Applications

- braid groups;
- iterated loop spaces;
- Goodwillie–Weiss manifold calculus;
- Gelfand–Fuks cohomology;
- motion planning.

Want to move several robots at the same time



\iff find a section of:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Map}([0, 1], \text{Conf}_M(r)) &\rightarrow \text{Conf}_M(r) \times \text{Conf}_M(r) \\ \gamma &\mapsto (\gamma(0), \gamma(1)) \end{aligned}$$

Minimum number of domains of continuity (“topological complexity”) depends on homotopy type of $\text{Conf}_M(r)$ [Farber]

HOMOTOPY INVARIANCE

In all these applications: we want the homotopy type of $\text{Conf}_M(r)$

HOMOTOPY INVARIANCE

In all these applications: we want the homotopy type of $\text{Conf}_M(r)$

Long-standing conjecture

For simply connected closed manifolds $M \simeq N \Rightarrow \text{Conf}_M(r) \simeq \text{Conf}_N(r)$

HOMOTOPY INVARIANCE

In all these applications: we want the homotopy type of $\text{Conf}_M(r)$

Long-standing conjecture

For simply connected closed manifolds $M \simeq N \Rightarrow \text{Conf}_M(r) \simeq \text{Conf}_N(r)$

- Obviously wrong for open manifolds: $\mathbb{R} \simeq \{0\}$ but $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}}(2) \not\simeq \text{Conf}_{\{0\}}(2)$.

HOMOTOPY INVARIANCE

In all these applications: we want the homotopy type of $\text{Conf}_M(r)$

Long-standing conjecture

For simply connected closed manifolds $M \simeq N \Rightarrow \text{Conf}_M(r) \simeq \text{Conf}_N(r)$

- Obviously wrong for open manifolds: $\mathbb{R} \simeq \{0\}$ but $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}}(2) \not\simeq \text{Conf}_{\{0\}}(2)$.
- Counterexample for non-simply connected manifolds:
 $\text{Conf}_{L_{7,1}}(r) \not\simeq \text{Conf}_{L_{7,2}}(r)$ (Longoni–Salvatore 2005)

HOMOTOPY INVARIANCE

In all these applications: we want the homotopy type of $\text{Conf}_M(r)$

Long-standing conjecture

For simply connected closed manifolds $M \simeq N \Rightarrow \text{Conf}_M(r) \simeq \text{Conf}_N(r)$

- Obviously wrong for open manifolds: $\mathbb{R} \simeq \{0\}$ but $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}}(2) \not\simeq \text{Conf}_{\{0\}}(2)$.
- Counterexample for non-simply connected manifolds:
 $\text{Conf}_{L_{7,1}}(r) \not\simeq \text{Conf}_{L_{7,2}}(r)$ (Longoni–Salvatore 2005)

Some evidence:

- $H_*(\text{Conf}_M(r)) \simeq H_*(\text{Conf}_N(r))$ (Bödigheimer–Cohen–Taylor, Bendersky–Gitler)

HOMOTOPY INVARIANCE

In all these applications: we want the homotopy type of $\text{Conf}_M(r)$

Long-standing conjecture

For simply connected closed manifolds $M \simeq N \Rightarrow \text{Conf}_M(r) \simeq \text{Conf}_N(r)$

- Obviously wrong for open manifolds: $\mathbb{R} \simeq \{0\}$ but $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}}(2) \not\simeq \text{Conf}_{\{0\}}(2)$.
- Counterexample for non-simply connected manifolds:
 $\text{Conf}_{L_{7,1}}(r) \not\simeq \text{Conf}_{L_{7,2}}(r)$ (Longoni–Salvatore 2005)

Some evidence:

- $H_*(\text{Conf}_M(r)) \checkmark$ (Bödigheimer–Cohen–Taylor, Benderky–Gitler)
- $\Omega\text{Conf}_M(r) \checkmark$ (Levitt)

HOMOTOPY INVARIANCE

In all these applications: we want the homotopy type of $\text{Conf}_M(r)$

Long-standing conjecture

For simply connected closed manifolds $M \simeq N \Rightarrow \text{Conf}_M(r) \simeq \text{Conf}_N(r)$

- Obviously wrong for open manifolds: $\mathbb{R} \simeq \{0\}$ but $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}}(2) \not\simeq \text{Conf}_{\{0\}}(2)$.
- Counterexample for non-simply connected manifolds:
 $\text{Conf}_{L_{7,1}}(r) \not\simeq \text{Conf}_{L_{7,2}}(r)$ (Longoni–Salvatore 2005)

Some evidence:

- $H_*(\text{Conf}_M(r)) \checkmark$ (Bödigheimer–Cohen–Taylor, Benderky–Gitler)
- $\Omega \text{Conf}_M(r) \checkmark$ (Levitt)
- $\Sigma^\infty \text{Conf}_M(r) \checkmark$ (Aouina–Klein)

Rational homotopy equivalence:

$f : M \rightarrow N$ s.t. $\pi_*(f) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is an isomorphism

Rational homotopy equivalence:

$$f : M \rightarrow N \text{ s.t. } \pi_*(f) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \text{ is an isomorphism}$$

Sullivan's theory: for simply connected spaces,

$$M \simeq_{\mathbb{Q}} N \iff \Omega^*(M) \simeq \Omega^*(N) \text{ (de Rham, PL... forms)}$$

Rational homotopy equivalence:

$$f : M \rightarrow N \text{ s.t. } \pi_*(f) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \text{ is an isomorphism}$$

Sullivan's theory: for simply connected spaces,

$$M \simeq_{\mathbb{Q}} N \iff \Omega^*(M) \simeq \Omega^*(N) \text{ (de Rham, PL... forms)}$$

Model of M = comm. dg-algebra $A \simeq \Omega^*(M)$

RATIONAL HOMOTOPY THEORY

Rational homotopy equivalence:

$$f : M \rightarrow N \text{ s.t. } \pi_*(f) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \text{ is an isomorphism}$$

Sullivan's theory: for simply connected spaces,

$$M \simeq_{\mathbb{Q}} N \iff \Omega^*(M) \simeq \Omega^*(N) \text{ (de Rham, PL... forms)}$$

Model of M = comm. dg-algebra $A \simeq \Omega^*(M)$

→ knows the rational/real homotopy type of M

RATIONAL HOMOTOPY THEORY

Rational homotopy equivalence:

$$f : M \rightarrow N \text{ s.t. } \pi_*(f) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \text{ is an isomorphism}$$

Sullivan's theory: for simply connected spaces,

$$M \simeq_{\mathbb{Q}} N \iff \Omega^*(M) \simeq \Omega^*(N) \text{ (de Rham, PL... forms)}$$

Model of M = comm. dg-algebra $A \simeq \Omega^*(M)$

→ knows the rational/real homotopy type of M

Goal

Find a model of $\text{Conf}_M(r)$ from a model of M .

CLOSED MANIFOLDS

Presentation of $H^*(\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r))$ [Arnold, Cohen]

- Generators: ω_{ij} of degree $n - 1$ (for $1 \leq i \neq j \leq r$)
- Relations:

$$\omega_{ij}^2 = \omega_{ji} - (-1)^n \omega_{ij} = \omega_{ij}\omega_{jk} + \omega_{jk}\omega_{ki} + \omega_{ki}\omega_{ij} = 0$$

BUILDING BLOCK: \mathbb{R}^n

Presentation of $H^*(\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r))$ [Arnold, Cohen]

- Generators: ω_{ij} of degree $n - 1$ (for $1 \leq i \neq j \leq r$)
- Relations:

$$\omega_{ij}^2 = \omega_{ji} - (-1)^n \omega_{ij} = \omega_{ij}\omega_{jk} + \omega_{jk}\omega_{ki} + \omega_{ki}\omega_{ij} = 0$$

Theorem (Arnold 1969)

Formality: $H^*(\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{C}}(r)) \sim_{\mathbb{C}} \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{C}}(r)), \omega_{ij} \mapsto d \log(z_i - z_j).$

BUILDING BLOCK: \mathbb{R}^n

Presentation of $H^*(\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r))$ [Arnold, Cohen]

- Generators: ω_{ij} of degree $n - 1$ (for $1 \leq i \neq j \leq r$)
- Relations:

$$\omega_{ij}^2 = \omega_{ji} - (-1)^n \omega_{ij} = \omega_{ij}\omega_{jk} + \omega_{jk}\omega_{ki} + \omega_{ki}\omega_{ij} = 0$$

Theorem (Arnold 1969)

Formality: $H^*(\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{C}}(r)) \sim_{\mathbb{C}} \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{C}}(r))$, $\omega_{ij} \mapsto d \log(z_i - z_j)$.

Theorem (Kontsevich 1999, Lambrechts–Volić 2014)

$H^*(\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r)) \sim_{\mathbb{R}} \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r))$ for all $r \geq 0$ and $n \geq 2$.

BUILDING BLOCK: \mathbb{R}^n

Presentation of $H^*(\operatorname{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r))$ [Arnold, Cohen]

- Generators: ω_{ij} of degree $n - 1$ (for $1 \leq i \neq j \leq r$)
- Relations:

$$\omega_{ij}^2 = \omega_{ji} - (-1)^n \omega_{ij} = \omega_{ij}\omega_{jk} + \omega_{jk}\omega_{ki} + \omega_{ki}\omega_{ij} = 0$$

Theorem (Arnold 1969)

Formality: $H^*(\operatorname{Conf}_{\mathbb{C}}(r)) \sim_{\mathbb{C}} \Omega^*(\operatorname{Conf}_{\mathbb{C}}(r))$, $\omega_{ij} \mapsto d \log(z_i - z_j)$.

Theorem (Kontsevich 1999, Lambrechts–Volić 2014)

$H^*(\operatorname{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r)) \sim_{\mathbb{R}} \Omega^*(\operatorname{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r))$ for all $r \geq 0$ and $n \geq 2$.

Corollary

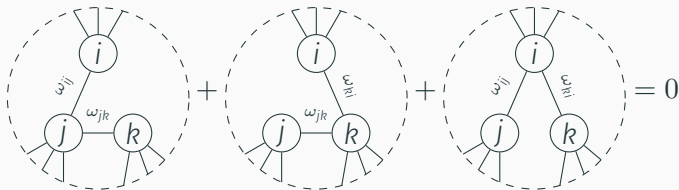
The cohomology of $\operatorname{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r)$ determines its rational homotopy type.

$$H^*(\mathrm{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r)) \xleftarrow{\sim} ??? \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^*(\mathrm{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r))$$

IDEA OF KONTSEVICH'S PROOF

$$H^*(\mathrm{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r)) \xleftarrow{\sim} ??? \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^*(\mathrm{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r))$$

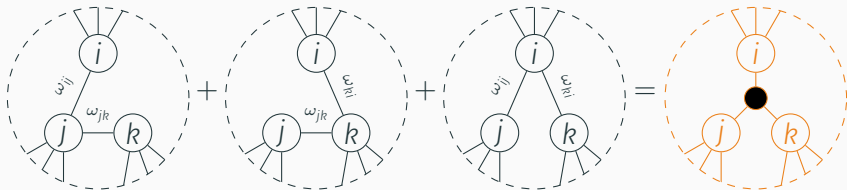
$H^*(\mathrm{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r))$: graphs on r vertices mod local three-terms relations.



IDEA OF KONTSEVICH'S PROOF

$$H^*(\mathrm{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r)) \xleftarrow[\mathrm{proj.}]{\sim} \text{Graphs}_n(r) \xrightarrow[\mathcal{f}]{\sim} \Omega^*(\mathrm{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r))$$

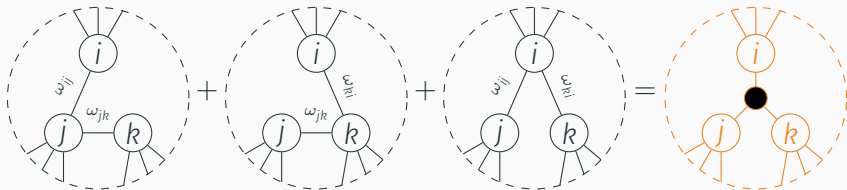
Replace relations by differentials:



IDEA OF KONTSEVICH'S PROOF

$$H^*(\mathrm{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r)) \xleftarrow[\mathrm{proj.}]{\sim} \text{Graphs}_n(r) \xrightarrow[\int]{\sim} \Omega^*(\mathrm{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r))$$

Replace relations by differentials:



Key point: integrals of internal components vanish.

THE LAMBRECHTS–STANLEY MODEL

M : oriented closed manifold, $A \sim \Omega^*(M)$: Poincaré duality model of M

THE LAMBRECHTS–STANLEY MODEL

M : oriented closed manifold, $A \sim \Omega^*(M)$: Poincaré duality model of M

LS model $G_A(r)$: inspired by $\text{Conf}_r(M) = M^{\times r} \setminus \bigcup_{i \neq j} \{x_i = x_j\}$

THE LAMBRECHTS–STANLEY MODEL

M : oriented closed manifold, $A \sim \Omega^*(M)$: Poincaré duality model of M

LS model $G_A(r)$: inspired by $\text{Conf}_r(M) = M^{\times r} \setminus \bigcup_{i \neq j} \{x_i = x_j\}$

- “Generators”: $A^{\otimes r}$ and the ω_{ij} from $\text{Conf}_r(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

THE LAMBRECHTS-STANLEY MODEL

M : oriented closed manifold, $A \sim \Omega^*(M)$: Poincaré duality model of M

LS model $G_A(r)$: inspired by $\text{Conf}_r(M) = M^{\times r} \setminus \bigcup_{i \neq j} \{x_i = x_j\}$

- “Generators”: $A^{\otimes r}$ and the ω_{ij} from $\text{Conf}_r(\mathbb{R}^n)$,
- Arnold relations + symmetry $p_i^*(a)\omega_{ij} = p_j^*(a)\omega_{ij}$,

THE LAMBRECHTS–STANLEY MODEL

M : oriented closed manifold, $A \sim \Omega^*(M)$: Poincaré duality model of M

LS model $G_A(r)$: inspired by $\text{Conf}_r(M) = M^{\times r} \setminus \bigcup_{i \neq j} \{x_i = x_j\}$

- “Generators”: $A^{\otimes r}$ and the ω_{ij} from $\text{Conf}_r(\mathbb{R}^n)$,
- Arnold relations + symmetry $p_i^*(a)\omega_{ij} = p_j^*(a)\omega_{ij}$,
- $d\omega_{ij}$ kills the dual of $[\Delta_{ij}]$.

THE LAMBRECHTS–STANLEY MODEL

M : oriented closed manifold, $A \sim \Omega^*(M)$: Poincaré duality model of M

LS model $G_A(r)$: inspired by $\text{Conf}_r(M) = M^{\times r} \setminus \bigcup_{i \neq j} \{x_i = x_j\}$

- “Generators”: $A^{\otimes r}$ and the ω_{ij} from $\text{Conf}_r(\mathbb{R}^n)$,
- Arnold relations + symmetry $p_i^*(a)\omega_{ij} = p_j^*(a)\omega_{ij}$,
- $d\omega_{ij}$ kills the dual of $[\Delta_{ij}]$.

Examples:

- $G_A(0) = \mathbb{R}$ is a model of $\text{Conf}_0(M) = \{\emptyset\}$ ✓

THE LAMBRECHTS–STANLEY MODEL

M : oriented closed manifold, $A \sim \Omega^*(M)$: Poincaré duality model of M

LS model $G_A(r)$: inspired by $\text{Conf}_r(M) = M^{\times r} \setminus \bigcup_{i \neq j} \{x_i = x_j\}$

- “Generators”: $A^{\otimes r}$ and the ω_{ij} from $\text{Conf}_r(\mathbb{R}^n)$,
- Arnold relations + symmetry $p_i^*(a)\omega_{ij} = p_j^*(a)\omega_{ij}$,
- $d\omega_{ij}$ kills the dual of $[\Delta_{ij}]$.

Examples:

- $G_A(0) = \mathbb{R}$ is a model of $\text{Conf}_0(M) = \{\emptyset\}$ ✓
- $G_A(1) = A$ is a model of $\text{Conf}_1(M) = M$ ✓

THE LAMBRECHTS–STANLEY MODEL

M : oriented closed manifold, $A \sim \Omega^*(M)$: Poincaré duality model of M

LS model $G_A(r)$: inspired by $\text{Conf}_r(M) = M^{\times r} \setminus \bigcup_{i \neq j} \{x_i = x_j\}$

- “Generators”: $A^{\otimes r}$ and the ω_{ij} from $\text{Conf}_r(\mathbb{R}^n)$,
- Arnold relations + symmetry $p_i^*(a)\omega_{ij} = p_j^*(a)\omega_{ij}$,
- $d\omega_{ij}$ kills the dual of $[\Delta_{ij}]$.

Examples:

- $G_A(0) = \mathbb{R}$ is a model of $\text{Conf}_0(M) = \{\emptyset\}$ ✓
- $G_A(1) = A$ is a model of $\text{Conf}_1(M) = M$ ✓
- $G_A(2) = (A^{\otimes 2} \oplus A \cdot \omega_{12}, d\omega_{12} = \Delta_A) \simeq A^{\otimes 2}/(\Delta_A)$ should be a model of $\text{Conf}_2(M) = M^2 \setminus \Delta$

THE LAMBRECHTS–STANLEY MODEL

M : oriented closed manifold, $A \sim \Omega^*(M)$: Poincaré duality model of M

LS model $G_A(r)$: inspired by $\text{Conf}_r(M) = M^{\times r} \setminus \bigcup_{i \neq j} \{x_i = x_j\}$

- “Generators”: $A^{\otimes r}$ and the ω_{ij} from $\text{Conf}_r(\mathbb{R}^n)$,
- Arnold relations + symmetry $p_i^*(a)\omega_{ij} = p_j^*(a)\omega_{ij}$,
- $d\omega_{ij}$ kills the dual of $[\Delta_{ij}]$.

Examples:

- $G_A(0) = \mathbb{R}$ is a model of $\text{Conf}_0(M) = \{\emptyset\}$ ✓
- $G_A(1) = A$ is a model of $\text{Conf}_1(M) = M$ ✓
- $G_A(2) = (A^{\otimes 2} \oplus A \cdot \omega_{12}, d\omega_{12} = \Delta_A) \simeq A^{\otimes 2}/(\Delta_A)$ should be a model of $\text{Conf}_2(M) = M^2 \setminus \Delta$
- $r \geq 3$: more complicated.

Theorem (I)

M : simply connected closed smooth manifold, A : any Poincaré duality model of M , then:

$$G_A(r) \simeq_{\mathbb{R}} \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_M(r)), \quad \forall r \geq 0.$$

Theorem (I)

M : simply connected closed smooth manifold, A : any Poincaré duality model of M , then:

$$G_A(r) \simeq_{\mathbb{R}} \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_M(r)), \quad \forall r \geq 0.$$

Corollary (I, CW)

$$M \simeq_{\mathbb{R}} N \implies \text{Conf}_M(r) \simeq_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Conf}_N(r).$$

Inspired by the ideas of Kontsevich: graphs decorated by elements of A , replace relations by internal vertices, map into Ω^* by integrals

$$G_A(r) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{Graphs}_R \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_M(r))$$

where $R = \text{resolution of } A$.

PROOF

Inspired by the ideas of Kontsevich: graphs decorated by elements of A , replace relations by internal vertices, map into Ω^* by integrals

$$G_A(r) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{Graphs}_R \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_M(r))$$

where R = resolution of A .

Need integrals of internal components to vanish \implies needs $\pi_1 M = 0$
and $\dim M \geq 4$ by degree counting

(Rk: $\dim M \leq 3 \implies M = S^n \rightarrow$ different methods)

PROOF

Inspired by the ideas of Kontsevich: graphs decorated by elements of A , replace relations by internal vertices, map into Ω^* by integrals

$$G_A(r) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{Graphs}_R \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_M(r))$$

where R = resolution of A .

Need integrals of internal components to vanish \implies needs $\pi_1 M = 0$
and $\dim M \geq 4$ by degree counting

(Rk: $\dim M \leq 3 \implies M = S^n \rightarrow$ different methods)

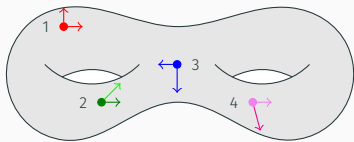
Remark

Get another bigger model: Graphs_R (cf. CW).

Benefit: quasi-free, good for homological algebra.

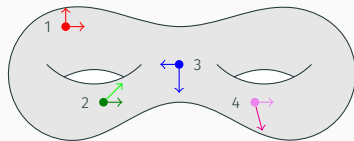
FRAMED CONFIGURATIONS

$$\text{Conf}_M^{\text{fr}}(r) = \left\{ (x, B_1, \dots, B_r) \mid \begin{array}{l} x \in \text{Conf}_M(r), \\ B_i : \text{basis of } T_{x_i}M \end{array} \right\}$$



FRAMED CONFIGURATIONS

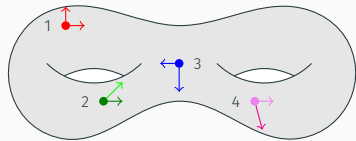
$$\text{Conf}_M^{\text{fr}}(r) = \left\{ (x, B_1, \dots, B_r) \mid \begin{array}{l} x \in \text{Conf}_M(r), \\ B_i : \text{basis of } T_{x_i}M \end{array} \right\}$$



Useful for applications, but more complicated (already for $M = \mathbb{R}^n$!)

FRAMED CONFIGURATIONS

$$\text{Conf}_M^{\text{fr}}(r) = \left\{ (x, B_1, \dots, B_r) \mid \begin{array}{l} x \in \text{Conf}_M(r), \\ B_i : \text{basis of } T_{x_i}M \end{array} \right\}$$



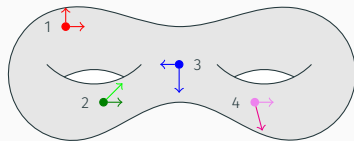
Useful for applications, but more complicated (already for $M = \mathbb{R}^n$!)

Theorem (CDIW)

Graphical model for (oriented) $\text{Conf}_M^{\text{fr}}(r)$ based on graphs decorated by cohomology classes of M + cohomology of $\text{BSO}(n)$.

FRAMED CONFIGURATIONS

$$\text{Conf}_M^{\text{fr}}(r) = \left\{ (x, B_1, \dots, B_r) \mid \begin{array}{l} x \in \text{Conf}_M(r), \\ B_i : \text{basis of } T_{x_i}M \end{array} \right\}$$



Useful for applications, but more complicated (already for $M = \mathbb{R}^n$!)

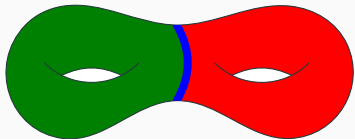
Theorem (CDIW)

Graphical model for (oriented) $\text{Conf}_M^{\text{fr}}(r)$ based on graphs decorated by cohomology classes of M + cohomology of $\text{BSO}(n)$.

Problem: depends on non-explicit integrals; no homotopy invariance yet.

MANIFOLDS WITH BOUNDARY

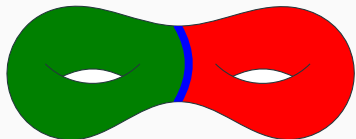
MANIFOLD GLUING



$$M = M' \cup_{N \times \mathbb{R}} M''$$

Goal: compute configuration spaces “by induction”

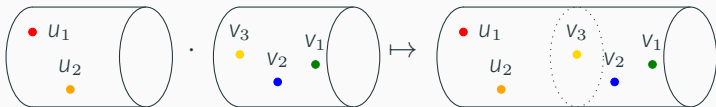
MANIFOLD GLUING



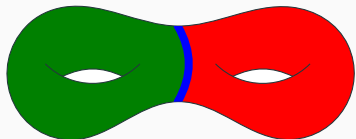
Goal: compute configuration spaces “by induction”

$$M = M' \cup_{N \times \mathbb{R}} M''$$

$\text{Conf}_{N \times \mathbb{R}} = \{\text{Conf}_{N \times \mathbb{R}}(r)\}_{r \geq 0}$ is a monoid (up to homotopy):



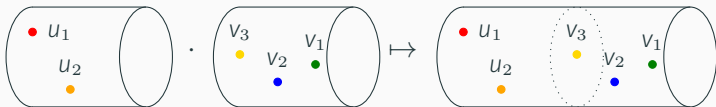
MANIFOLD GLUING



Goal: compute configuration spaces “by induction”

$$M = M' \cup_{N \times \mathbb{R}} M''$$

$\text{Conf}_{N \times \mathbb{R}} = \{\text{Conf}_{N \times \mathbb{R}}(r)\}_{r \geq 0}$ is a monoid (up to homotopy):



$\text{Conf}_{M'}$ is a left module, $\text{Conf}_{M''}$ is a right module, and:

$$\text{Conf}_M \simeq \text{Conf}_{M'} \otimes_{\text{Conf}_{N \times \mathbb{R}}}^{\mathbb{L}} \text{Conf}_{M''}.$$

Theorem (CILW)

Graphical model aGraphs_N for the monoid $\text{Conf}_{N \times \mathbb{R}}$, only depends on the real homotopy type of N .

Theorem (CILW)

Graphical model aGraphs_N for the monoid $\text{Conf}_{N \times \mathbb{R}}$, only depends on the real homotopy type of N .

Remark: crossing with nontrivial contractible space makes Conf_2 homotopy invariant [Raptis–Salvatore].

GRAPHICAL MODELS & SMALL MODEL

Theorem (CILW)

Graphical model aGraphs_N for the monoid $\text{Conf}_{N \times \mathbb{R}}$, only depends on the real homotopy type of N .

Remark: crossing with nontrivial contractible space makes Conf_2 homotopy invariant [Raptis–Salvatore].

Theorem (CILW)

Graphical model mGraphs_M , for the left module Conf_M . Only depends on the real homotopy type of M if $\dim M \geq 4$ and $\pi_{<1} M = 0$. (Otherwise, depends on integrals.)

GRAPHICAL MODELS & SMALL MODEL

Theorem (CILW)

Graphical model aGraphs_N for the monoid $\text{Conf}_{N \times \mathbb{R}}$, only depends on the real homotopy type of N .

Remark: crossing with nontrivial contractible space makes Conf_2 homotopy invariant [Raptis–Salvatore].

Theorem (CILW)

Graphical model $\text{mGraphs}_{M'}$ for the left module Conf_M . Only depends on the real homotopy type of M if $\dim M \geq 4$ and $\pi_{<1} M = 0$. (Otherwise, depends on integrals.)

Theorem (CILW)

Quotient of $\text{mGraphs}_{M'}$ = small “Lambrechts–Stanley-like” model, depends on Poincaré–Lefschetz duality model of $(M, \partial M)$.

SURFACES

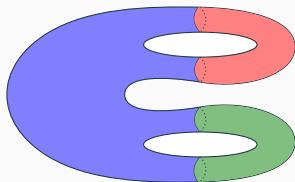
Only simply connected surfaces = S^2 . What about others?

SPLITTING

Only simply connected surfaces = S^2 . What about others?

Oriented genus g surface:

$$\Sigma_g = (S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}) \cup \left(\bigsqcup_{i=1}^g S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \right)$$

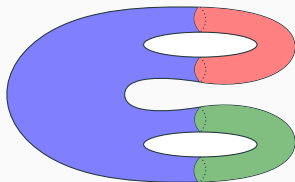


SPLITTING

Only simply connected surfaces = S^2 . What about others?

Oriented genus g surface:

$$\Sigma_g = (S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}) \cup \left(\bigsqcup_{i=1}^g S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \right)$$



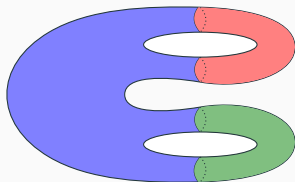
- need models for $\text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}$ and $\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}$

SPLITTING

Only simply connected surfaces = S^2 . What about others?

Oriented genus g surface:

$$\Sigma_g = (S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}) \cup \left(\bigsqcup_{i=1}^g S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \right)$$



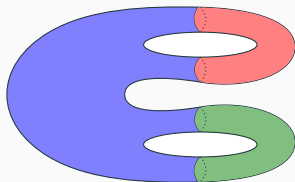
- need models for $\text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}$ and $\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}$
- also need algebraic structure: $\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}$ is a monoid, acts on $\text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}$ (g times on the left, g times on the right)

SPLITTING

Only simply connected surfaces = S^2 . What about others?

Oriented genus g surface:

$$\Sigma_g = (S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}) \cup \left(\bigsqcup_{i=1}^g S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \right)$$



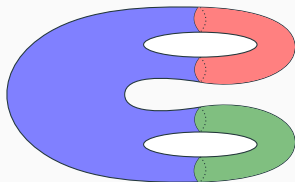
- need models for $\text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}$ and $\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}$
- also need algebraic structure: $\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}$ is a monoid, acts on $\text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}$ (g times on the left, g times on the right)
- need orientation reversal on $\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}$ to deal with left/right

SPLITTING

Only simply connected surfaces = S^2 . What about others?

Oriented genus g surface:

$$\Sigma_g = (S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}) \cup \left(\bigsqcup_{i=1}^g S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \right)$$



- need models for $\text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}$ and $\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}$
- also need algebraic structure: $\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}$ is a monoid, acts on $\text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}$ (g times on the left, g times on the right)
- need orientation reversal on $\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}$ to deal with left/right
- we do everything framed

$S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}$ and $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ are both instances of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{\text{points}\}$

$S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}$ and $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ are both instances of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{\text{points}\}$
 \implies can use the fibration $\text{Conf}_{M \setminus *}^{\text{fr}}(r) \hookrightarrow \text{Conf}_M^{\text{fr}}(r+1) \rightarrow \text{Fr}_M$ to get the
 homotopy type inductively from $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^2}^{\text{fr}}(r) \simeq \text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^2}(r) \times \text{SO}(2)^r$

$S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}$ and $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ are both instances of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{\text{points}\}$
 \implies can use the fibration $\text{Conf}_{M \setminus *}^{\text{fr}}(r) \hookrightarrow \text{Conf}_M^{\text{fr}}(r+1) \rightarrow \text{Fr}_M$ to get the
 homotopy type inductively from $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^2}^{\text{fr}}(r) \simeq \text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^2}(r) \times \text{SO}(2)^r$
 + cyclic formality of the little disks operad:

Theorem (CIW)

$\text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}^{\text{fr}}$ and $\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}^{\text{fr}}$ together with all their algebraic (monoid, orientation reversal, left/right actions) structures are formal.

RESULT

Description of $\Sigma_g \implies \text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}$ is an “iterated Hochschild complex”

$$\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}} \simeq \bigotimes_{\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}^{\text{fr}}}^{(1,1), \dots, (g,g)} \text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}^{\text{fr}}.$$

RESULT

Description of $\Sigma_g \implies \text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}$ is an “iterated Hochschild complex”

$$\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}} \simeq \bigotimes_{\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}^{\text{fr}}}^{\hat{(1,1), \dots, (g,g)}} \text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}^{\text{fr}}.$$

Theorem (CIW)

Rational model $G_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)$ for $\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)$ given by:

$$\left(H^*(\Sigma_g)^{\otimes r} \otimes \underbrace{S(\theta_i) \otimes S(\omega_{ij})}_{H^*(\text{BSO}(2)^r)} / (\dots); d\omega_{ij} = \Delta_{ij}, d\theta_i = (2 - 2g)\text{vol}_i \right).$$

RESULT

Description of $\Sigma_g \implies \text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}$ is an “iterated Hochschild complex”

$$\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}} \simeq \bigotimes_{\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}^{\text{fr}}}^{(1,1), \dots, (g,g)} \text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}^{\text{fr}}.$$

Theorem (CIW)

Rational model $G_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)$ for $\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)$ given by:

$$\left(H^*(\Sigma_g)^{\otimes r} \otimes \underbrace{S(\theta_i) \otimes S(\omega_{ij})}_{H^*(\text{BSO}(2)^r)} / (\dots); d\omega_{ij} = \Delta_{ij}, d\theta_i = (2 - 2g)\text{vol}_i \right).$$

Proof: cohomology of the \bigotimes above, ...

$$G_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{BVGraphs}_{\Sigma_g} \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{\bigotimes}_{\text{BV}_1^{\vee}}^{(1,1) \dots (g,g)} \text{BV}_{g,g}^{\vee} \simeq \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)).$$

RESULT

Description of $\Sigma_g \implies \text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}$ is an “iterated Hochschild complex”

$$\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}} \simeq \bigotimes_{\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}^{\text{fr}}}^{\hat{\cdot} (1,1), \dots, (g,g)} \text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}^{\text{fr}}.$$

Theorem (CIW)

Rational model $G_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)$ for $\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)$ given by:

$$\left(H^*(\Sigma_g)^{\otimes r} \otimes \underbrace{S(\theta_i) \otimes S(\omega_{ij})}_{H^*(\text{BSO}(2)^r)} / (\dots); d\omega_{ij} = \Delta_{ij}, d\theta_i = (2 - 2g)\text{vol}_i \right).$$

Proof: ... general rational homotopy theory, ...

$$G_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{BVGraphs}_{\Sigma_g} \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{\otimes}_{\text{BV}_1^{\vee}}^{(1,1) \dots (g,g)} \text{BV}_{g,g}^{\vee} \cong \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)).$$

RESULT

Description of $\Sigma_g \implies \text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}$ is an “iterated Hochschild complex”

$$\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}} \simeq \bigotimes_{\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}^{\text{fr}}}^{(1,1), \dots, (g,g)} \text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}^{\text{fr}}.$$

Theorem (CIW)

Rational model $G_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)$ for $\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)$ given by:

$$\left(H^*(\Sigma_g)^{\otimes r} \otimes \underbrace{S(\theta_i) \otimes S(\omega_{ij})}_{H^*(\text{BSO}(2)^r)} / (\dots); d\omega_{ij} = \Delta_{ij}, d\theta_i = (2 - 2g)\text{vol}_i \right).$$

Proof: ... graphs decorated by $H^*(\Sigma_g)$ and $H^*(\text{BSO}(2))$, ...

$$G_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{BVGraphs}_{\Sigma_g} \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{\otimes}_{\text{BV}_1^{\vee}}^{(1,1) \dots (g,g)} \text{BV}_{g,g}^{\vee} \simeq \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)).$$

RESULT

Description of $\Sigma_g \implies \text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}$ is an “iterated Hochschild complex”

$$\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}} \simeq \bigotimes_{\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}^{\text{fr}}}^{(1,1), \dots, (g,g)} \text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}^{\text{fr}}.$$

Theorem (CIW)

Rational model $G_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)$ for $\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)$ given by:

$$\left(H^*(\Sigma_g)^{\otimes r} \otimes \underbrace{S(\theta_i) \otimes S(\omega_{ij})}_{H^*(\text{BSO}(2)^r)} / (\dots); d\omega_{ij} = \Delta_{ij}, d\theta_i = (2 - 2g)\text{vol}_i \right).$$

Proof: ... formal version of Kontsevich’s integrals, ...

$$G_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{BVGraphs}_{\Sigma_g} \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{\otimes}_{\text{BV}_1^{\vee}}^{(1,1) \dots (g,g)} \text{BV}_{g,g}^{\vee} \simeq \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)).$$

RESULT

Description of $\Sigma_g \implies \text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}$ is an “iterated Hochschild complex”

$$\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}} \simeq \bigotimes_{\text{Conf}_{S^1 \times \mathbb{R}}^{\text{fr}}}^{\hat{\quad} (1,1), \dots, (g,g)} \text{Conf}_{S^2 \setminus \{1, \dots, 2g\}}^{\text{fr}}.$$

Theorem (CIW)

Rational model $G_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)$ for $\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)$ given by:

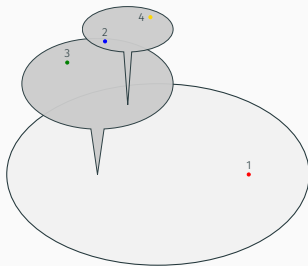
$$\left(H^*(\Sigma_g)^{\otimes r} \otimes \underbrace{S(\theta_i) \otimes S(\omega_{ij})}_{H^*(\text{BSO}(2)^r)} / (\dots); d\omega_{ij} = \Delta_{ij}, d\theta_i = (2 - 2g)\text{vol}_i \right).$$

Proof: ... and combinatorics.

$$G_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{BVGraphs}_{\Sigma_g} \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{\bigotimes}_{\text{BV}_1^{\vee}}^{(1,1) \dots (g,g)} \text{BV}_{g,g}^{\vee} \simeq \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}(r)).$$

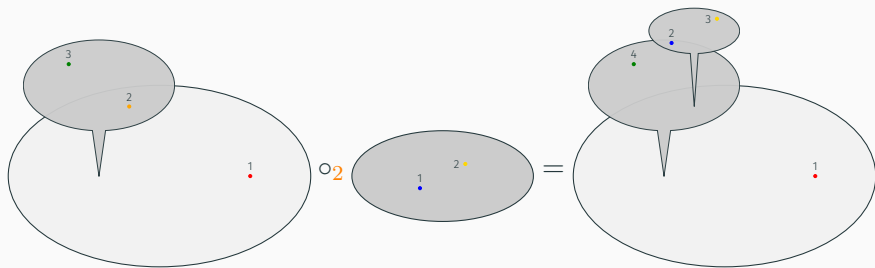
WHERE ARE OPERADS?

Need to compactify configuration spaces for integrals to converge: add virtual configurations with infinitesimally close points



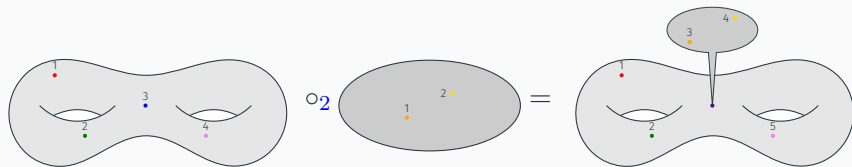
WHERE ARE OPERADS?

Get a new algebraic structure: an **operad**



WHERE ARE OPERADS?

Right module structure on compactification of Conf_M



if M is parallelized; otherwise, need framed configurations.

WHY OPERADS?

In previous results:

- Kontsevich's formality is compatible with the operad structure;

WHY OPERADS?

In previous results:

- Kontsevich's formality is compatible with the operad structure;
- LS model has a right module structure compatible with Kontsevich's formality if M is framed;

WHY OPERADS?

In previous results:

- Kontsevich's formality is compatible with the operad structure;
- LS model has a right module structure compatible with Kontsevich's formality if M is framed;
- graphical model for $\mathrm{Conf}_M^{\mathrm{fr}}$ is compatible with the Khoroshkin–Willwacher model for the operad $\mathrm{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}^{\mathrm{fr}}$;

WHY OPERADS?

In previous results:

- Kontsevich's formality is compatible with the operad structure;
- LS model has a right module structure compatible with Kontsevich's formality if M is framed;
- graphical model for $\text{Conf}_M^{\text{fr}}$ is compatible with the Khoroshkin–Willwacher model for the operad $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}^{\text{fr}}$;
- small model for $\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}$ involves Tamarkin's formality of $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$ and Ševera's proof of formality of $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^2}^{\text{fr}}$.

WHY OPERADS?

In previous results:

- Kontsevich's formality is compatible with the operad structure;
- LS model has a right module structure compatible with Kontsevich's formality if M is framed;
- graphical model for $\text{Conf}_M^{\text{fr}}$ is compatible with the Khoroshkin–Willwacher model for the operad $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^n}^{\text{fr}}$;
- small model for $\text{Conf}_{\Sigma_g}^{\text{fr}}$ involves Tamarkin's formality of $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$ and Ševera's proof of formality of $\text{Conf}_{\mathbb{R}^2}^{\text{fr}}$.

Some applications:

- Goodwillie–Weiss manifold calculus;
- factorization homology.

REFERENCES



N. Idrissi. “The Lambrechts–Stanley Model of Configuration Spaces”. In: *Invent. Math* 216.1 (2019), pp. 1–68. ISSN: 1432-1297. DOI: 10.1007/s00222-018-0842-9. arXiv: 1608.08054.



R. Campos, N. Idrissi, P. Lambrechts, and T. Willwacher. *Configuration Spaces of Manifolds with Boundary*. 2018. arXiv: 1802.00716. Submitted.



R. Campos, J. Ducoulombier, N. Idrissi, and T. Willwacher. *A model for framed configuration spaces of points*. 2018. arXiv: 1807.08319. Submitted.



R. Campos, N. Idrissi, and T. Willwacher. *Configuration Spaces of Surfaces*. 2019. arXiv: 1911.12281. Submitted.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!