

# Seminar: Special Holonomy

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## Abstract

The focus of this seminar are Riemannian manifolds with special holonomy, and, in particular, Joyce's construction of compact  $G_2$ -manifolds.

## Introduction

Our main goal is to understand Joyce's construction of the first compact manifold with  $G_2$ -holonomy.

We start by introducing the concept of holonomy associated to a connection, then talk about the holonomy of a Riemannian manifold as the holonomy of the Levi-Civita connection. For a generic Riemannian metric on an  $n$ -dimensional manifold, the holonomy is the full group  $SO(n)$ . A smaller holonomy group corresponds to extra-structure of the Riemannian metric. For example,  $U(n)$ -holonomy corresponds to a metric which is Kähler,  $SU(n)$ -holonomy to Ricci-flat Kähler metrics (also called Calabi-Yau metrics),  $Sp(n)$ -holonomy to hyperkähler metrics.

We then review a few "classical" things about  $SU(n)$ -holonomy: Yau's proof of the Calabi conjecture and examples of manifolds with  $SU(2)$ -holonomy, with focus on the Eguchi-Hanson space and the  $K3$  surfaces. Then we delve into the definition of the group  $G_2$ , the properties of manifolds with  $G_2$ -holonomy, and Joyce's construction. This construction is a generalization of the Kummer construction of a  $K3$  surface.

## Talks:

### 1 Overview

Date: 20.10.2014

Speaker: Anda Degeratu

### 2 The concept of holonomy I

Date: 27.10.2014

1. Principal bundles and vector bundles
2. Example: The construction of the tangent bundle from the frame bundle
3. connection on a vector bundle, connection on a principal bundle; the case of the tangent bundle and the frame bundle.

Bibliography: [Joy00, Chapter 2], [KN63, II.1-4], [Sal89]

### 3 The concept of holonomy II

Date: 3.11.2014

1. connection on a manifold (i.e. on its tangent bundle), the torsion and the holonomy of a connection
2.  $G$ -structure on a manifold and its torsion
3. Riemannian manifold, the Levi-Civita connection, curvature and Ricci curvature
4. Riemannian holonomy; state Berger's Theorem (Theorem 3.4.1 in [Joy00])
5. Example of a symmetric space: either  $SO(2n)/U(n)$ , or  $SO(k+l)/(SO(k) \times SO(l))$ , or  $F_4/Spin_9$ .

Bibliography: [Joy00, Chapter 2-3], [Sal89]

### 4 The meaning of holonomy

Date: 10.11.2014

1.  $U(n)$  holonomy: Kähler metrics. Talk about Kähler potentials.

2.  $SU(n)$  holonomy: Ricci-flat Kähler metrics (Calabi-Yau metrics)
3.  $Sp(n)$  holonomy: hyperkähler metrics
4.  $SU(2) = Sp(1)$ ; A metric has holonomy  $SU(2)$  if and only if it is hyperkähler. All hyperkähler metrics are Ricci-flat.

Bibliography: [Joy00, Chapter 3], [Sal89]

## 5 $SU(n)$ -Holonomy and the Calabi conjecture

**Date: 17.11.2014**

1. Theorem: Let  $(M, g, \omega, J)$  be a closed connected Kähler manifold. If  $c_1(M) = 0$ , then  $M$  has a unique Ricci-flat Kähler metric  $g'$  with Kähler class  $\omega'$  satisfying  $[\omega'] = [\omega]$ .
2. Sketch the proof following [Bal06, Chapter 8]. In particular talk about elliptic regularity.

Additional bibliography: [Joy00, Chapter 5]

## 6 $SU(2)$ -Holonomy I: the Eguchi-Hanson space

**Date: 24.11.2014**

1.  $\mathbb{R}^4, T^4$  with the flat metric
2. the Eguchi-Hanson space: give the Kähler potential, describe the topology, show that it is a complete hyperkähler metric, and give its asymptotics at infinity.
3. generalize to higher dimension:  $T^*\mathbb{C}P^n$ .

Bibliography: [Joy00, Sections 7.1 and 7.2], [Cal79]

## 7 $SU(2)$ -Holonomy II

**Date: 1.12.2014**

1. Define a K3 surface; Example 1: the Fermat quartic
2. K3 surfaces are hyperkähler 4-manifold.

3. the Kummer construction (talk about blowups and exceptional divisor of a blowup). Use Yau's proof of the Calabi conjecture to show that there exists a Ricci-flat Kähler metric.

Bibliography: [Joy00, Sections 7.3.1 and 7.3.3] and [Joy96, I, Section 1.3]

## 8 $G_2$ -Holonomy I

**Date: 8.12.2014**

1. Define the group  $G_2$ .
2. Show that it is compact, connected, 14-dimensional Lie group.
3.  $G_2$ -structures on a 7-dimensional oriented manifold and their torsion.
4. the torus  $T^7$  with the flat  $G_2$ -structure.

Bibliography: [Joy00, Section 10.1], [Joy96, I, Section 1.1], [Sal89]

## 9 $G_2$ -Holonomy II

**Date: 15.12.2014**

1. Proposition 10.1.3 in [Joy00]: Characterization of  $G_2$ -manifolds
2. Lemma 1.1.3 in [Joy96, I]: If  $M$  simply-connected, compact, 7-dimensional manifold with a torsion-free  $G_2$ -structure, then the corresponding Riemannian metric has  $G_2$ -holonomy.
3. Proposition 10.1.5 in [Joy00]: If  $(M, g)$  is a Riemannian manifold with  $G_2$ -holonomy, then  $g$  is Ricci-flat.

## 10 Joyce's construction I

**Date: 12.01.2015**

1. the action of  $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}_2^3$  on  $T^7$  preserving the flat  $G_2$ -structure
2. description of the singularities of  $T^7/\Gamma$ .
3. desingularization of  $T^7/\Gamma$  to a simply-connected manifold  $M$  using
4. a family  $\phi_t$  of  $G_2$ -structures on  $M$

Bibliography: [Joy96, I]

## 11 Joyce's construction II

**Date: 19.01.2015**

Theorem A: a  $G_2$ -structure with small torsion can be deformed to a torsion-free  $G_2$ -structure

Bibliography: [Joy96, I]

## 12 Joyce's construction III

**Date: 26.01.2015**

1. Theorem B: Theorem A applies to the family  $\phi_t$
2. Corollary:  $M$  has a  $G_2$ -metric

Bibliography: [Joy96, I]

## 13 Joyce's construction IV

**Date: 2.02.2015**

1. Theorem C: Deformations of a  $G_2$ -metric
2. Describe the topology of  $M$ :  $b_1(M) = 0$ ,  $b_2(M) = 12$ ,  $b_3(M) = 43$ .
3. Theorem:  $M$  admits a 43-dimensional family of metrics with  $G_2$ -holonomy.

Bibliography: [Joy96, I]

## 14 Optional: The topology of compact $G_2$ -manifolds

**Date: 9.02.2015**

Section 10.2 in [Joy00].

## References

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