

Universal Variations of Hodge Structures and Finite Orbits of the Mapping Class Group.

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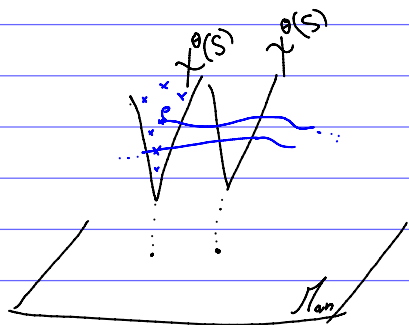
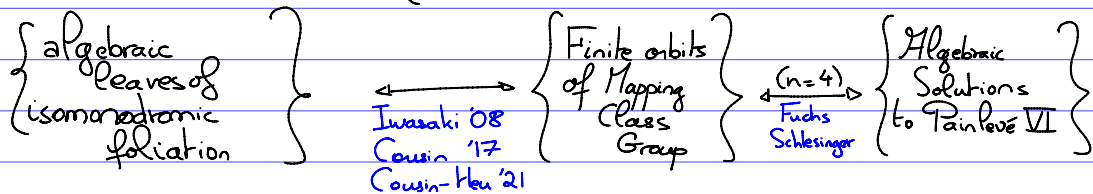
0. Motivation

1. Complex Variations of Hodge structures (CVHS)

2. Finite orbits $\leadsto$ (universal) CVHS

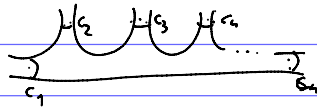
3. $SL_2\mathbb{C}$ -universal CVHS

0. Motivation. $S = S_{0,n}$, $\rho: \pi_1 S \rightarrow SL_2 \mathbb{C}$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 PMod^*(S_{0,n}) &\cong \pi_1 \mathcal{M}_{0,n} \\
 &= Diff^+(S_{0,n}) / Diff^0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = S_{0,n}$$



Thm [B'-Maret 24]

Finite Orbits with elliptic peripheral monodromies, $\rho(c_i) \neq 1$ are exactly

▲ finite image.

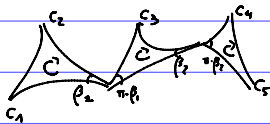
▲ abelian image.

▲ ($n=6$) one one-parameter family

▲ ($n=5$) two one-par. family and 1 special case. (Conjecture Tykhov 15)

▲ ($n=4$) no list of Lisovsky-Tykhov '14.

Key: study the case



Today: reduce the classification
to this case.

1/ Complex Variations of Hodge Structures

E, D flat bundle over X

is (polarized) CVHS

$$\leadsto D \quad E = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_e$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} D_1 & \gamma_1 & (0) \\ \gamma_1^* & \gamma_2 & \\ (0) & \gamma_2^* & D_e \end{bmatrix}$$

(V_i, D_i) h_i -unitary.

$v_1, \dots, v_{e-1}$ $(0,1)$ -forms

$\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{e-1}$ $(1,0)$ -forms.

$$v_i^* \gamma_j = \delta_{ij}$$

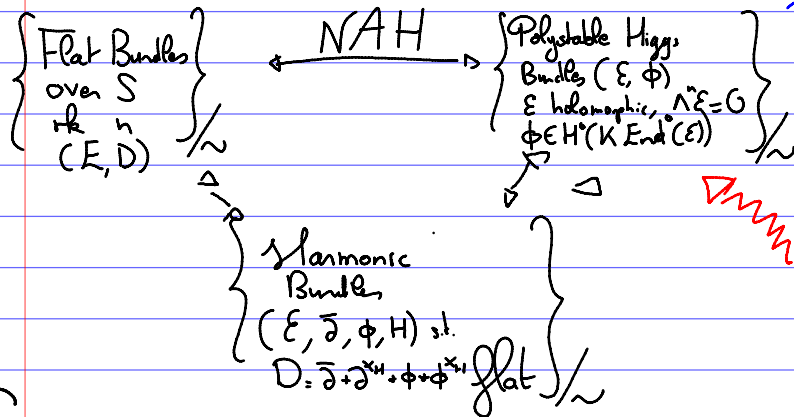
$\leadsto$ to understand via Non-abelian Hodge Correspondence. (Simpson '92)

rmk: The monodromy is $\hookrightarrow \mathrm{SU}(p, q) \subset \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{C})$.

Non-Abelian Hodge Correspondence

Corlette
Donaldson

Uhlenbeck Hitchin
Simpson Yau Yokohama
+...



Simpson:

$$\mathbb{C}^* \text{-fixed pts} \leftrightarrow \text{CVHS} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (E, \bar{\partial}) = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_k \\ \phi(V_i) \subset K \cdot V_{i+1} \end{array} \right.$$

tractable
definition

Examples

1. Unitary $\Rightarrow$ CVHS ($\phi=0$)

2. $(E, \phi) = K^{\frac{1}{2}} \oplus K^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leadsto$ Poincaré Uniformization.

3. $(E, \phi) = L \oplus L^{-1}$, $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ s & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leadsto$ Branched hyperbolic structures.

Fact: In nr 2, these are essentially all the CVHS.
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(branched } \mathbb{H}\text{-structures)} \end{array} \right.$

2/Finite Orbits $\leadsto$ CVHS

$\rho: \pi_1 S_{g,n} \rightarrow G$ finite MCG-orbit, irreducible

Binman Sequence $S_{g,n} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{g,n+1}$
 $\downarrow \pi_{g,n}$
 $1 \rightarrow \pi_1 S_{g,n} \rightarrow \text{MCG}_{g,n+1} \xrightarrow{p} \text{MCG}_{g,n} \rightarrow 1$

ρ finite orbit $\leadsto \Gamma = \text{Stab}(\rho) \leq_{f.i.} \text{MCG}_{g,n}$

$$\tilde{\Gamma} = \rho^{-1}(\Gamma) \leq_{f.i.} \text{MCG}_{g,n+1} \simeq \pi_1 \mathcal{M}_{g,n+1}$$

$\gamma \in \tilde{\Gamma} \leadsto p(\gamma) \cdot \rho = g_\gamma \cdot \rho \cdot g_\gamma^{-1}$ $g_\gamma = \hat{\rho}(\gamma) \leadsto \hat{\rho}: \tilde{\Gamma} \rightarrow G$ extends ρ .

Conjecture - Simpson Alternative

V quasiprojective, $\rho: \pi_1 V \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_2 \mathbb{C}$ irreducible, w. quasi-unipotent monodromy at infinity

① If ρ nonrigid; $\exists Y$ (virtually) $\pm$ orbifold, $f: V \rightarrow Y$
 $\eta: \pi_1 Y \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_2 \mathbb{C}$ s.t. $\rho = \eta \circ f_*$

② ρ rigid $\Rightarrow \rho$ integral $\leadsto$ in $\mathrm{SU}(h, \mathbb{Q})$
 CVHS

Apply to $\hat{\rho} \leadsto$ ① "Pullback" Doran '01; Watanabe '08, Duan '17
 ② ρ integral + CVHS $\xrightarrow{\text{universal}}$ for any Riemann Surface Structure

Universal CVHS in $SL_2\mathbb{C}$ ($g=0$)

① $SU(2)$ ✓

② A compact component $\mathcal{C}$ in $\mathcal{X}^\Theta(SL_2\mathbb{R})$ Benedetto-Goldman '01
Deraín-Tholozan '16 ; Mondello '16

Prop. $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$, S_{gen} Riemann $\rightsquigarrow \exists ! f: \tilde{S} \rightarrow H$ holomorphic
Surf. Structure ρ -equivariant.

Schwarz $\rightsquigarrow f$ 1-Lipschitz $\rightsquigarrow \rho$ is totally elliptic
 $\rho(\text{sec}) \subset \text{Elliptics}$

Universal CVHS in $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$

Higgs Bundle $L \oplus L^{-1}$ $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \gamma \\ \gamma & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

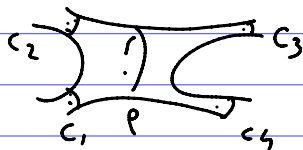
weights $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n > \frac{1}{2}$
 $\leftarrow$ angles $0, \dots, \alpha_n > \pi$

$$K_S L^{-2} < 0 \Rightarrow \gamma = 0$$
$$\underbrace{n-2-2dL}_{\sim} \leadsto dL = \frac{n-1}{2}$$

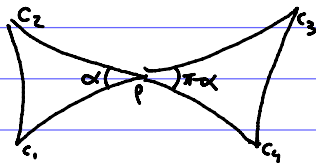
Synthetic
Degree.

Stability? ok provided $\sum \alpha_i > 2(n-1)\pi$ ($d(L) < 0$)

Case $n=4$:

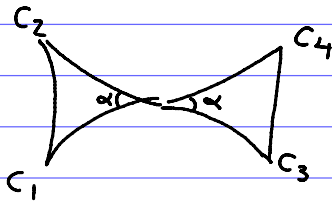


$\leadsto$



Euler Class -1

OR



Euler Class 0.

Cantat-Zoray '07 Totally Elliptic $\iff$ Euler Class = -1 $\iff$ Universal CVHS.

Recap: ρ finite orbit, irreducible.

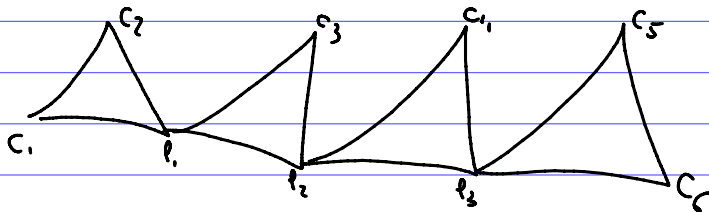
1: non unipotent monodromy at infinity? $\leadsto$ Zoray-Pereira-Touzart '14

2: parabolics (non-elliptic)? $\leadsto$ Zam-Zandesman-Zitt '23.

3: Birman $\leadsto$ ρ Pullback? $\leadsto$ Watanabe '08, Diaconu '17
+ Corlette-Simpson

4: ρ integral, $\leadsto$ All Galois conjugates are $SU(2)$ on Triangle Chains
universal CVHS

$\leadsto$ ρ finite image on some Galois conjugate is



for UUUU

Thank You!