

# Moduli spaces of nodal curves from homotopical algebra

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## 1 Background

- Motivation from mirror symmetry
- Properads

## 2 Results

- Deligne-Mumford compactifications
- Partial compactifications

## 3 Further Directions

# Motivation from mirror symmetry

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Categorical enumerative invariants: For suitable  $\mathcal{C} \rightsquigarrow CEI(\mathcal{C})$ .

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- Costello:  $\mathcal{C}$  compact CY,  $A_\infty$  category,

$$H_\bullet(\mathcal{M}_{g,k,l}^{fr}) \otimes HH_\bullet(\mathcal{C})^{\otimes k} \rightarrow HH_\bullet(\mathcal{C})^{\otimes l}, k \geq 1. \quad (\dagger)$$

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## Question

*When does  $(\dagger)$  induce maps  $(\dagger\dagger)$ ?*

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## Definition

A properad  $P$  (in topological spaces) consists of

- space of operations  $P(k, l)$  for every  $k, l \geq 0$
- composition maps

$$P(k, l) \times P(m, n) \rightarrow P(k + m - s, n + l - s),$$

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Examples:

- $\mathcal{M}^{fr}$

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In addition, we also include exceptional curves as follows

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}(1, 1) := *, \quad \overline{\mathcal{M}}(0, 2) := *, \quad \overline{\mathcal{M}}(2, 0) := *,$$

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Examples:

- $\mathcal{M}^{fr}$
- $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$
- For any space  $X$ , Endomorphism properad  $End(X)$  with

$$End(X)(k, l) = Maps(X^k, X^l).$$

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Action of a properad  $P$  on a space  $X$  is a properad map

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## Question (Restated)

*When does the action of  $H_\bullet(\mathcal{M}^{\text{fr}})$  on  $HH_\bullet(\mathcal{C})$  induce an action of  $H_\bullet(\overline{\mathcal{M}})$ ?*

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## Theorem (D.)

$\overline{\mathcal{M}}$  is the homotopy pushout of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \{\mathcal{M}_{0,1,1}^{fr} & \mathcal{M}_{0,0,2}^{fr} & \mathcal{M}_{0,2,0}^{fr} & \mathcal{M}_{0,0,1}^{fr} & \mathcal{M}_{0,0,1}^{fr}\} & \longrightarrow & \{ * & * & * & * & * \} \\ & & \downarrow & & & & & & & & \\ & & \mathcal{M}^{fr} & & & & & & & & \end{array}$$

in the category of *io-properads*\*

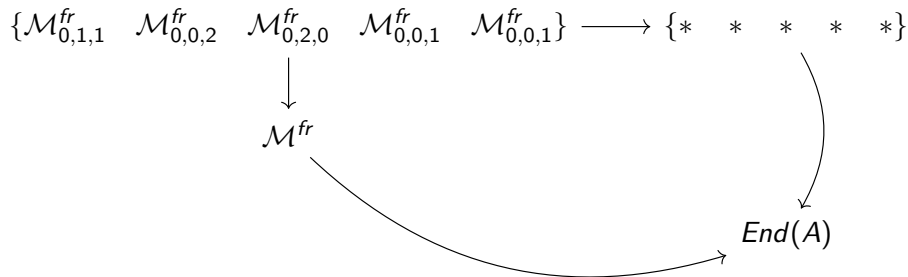


# Deligne-Mumford compactifications

$$\{\mathcal{M}_{0,1,1}^{fr} \quad \mathcal{M}_{0,0,2}^{fr} \quad \mathcal{M}_{0,2,0}^{fr} \quad \mathcal{M}_{0,0,1}^{fr} \quad \mathcal{M}_{0,0,1}^{fr}\} \longrightarrow \{ * \quad * \quad * \quad * \quad * \}$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$\mathcal{M}^{fr}$$

# Deligne-Mumford compactifications

At the level of algebras

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$\mathcal{M}^{fr}$

$End(A)$

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The diagram illustrates the relationship between various moduli spaces of algebras. The top row shows a set of five moduli spaces mapping to a set of five points. The middle row shows a specific moduli space  $\mathcal{M}^{fr}$  mapping to its compactification  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ . The bottom row shows the endomorphism algebra  $\text{End}(A)$ . A red arrow points from  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$  to  $\text{End}(A)$ , and a curved arrow points from  $\mathcal{M}^{fr}$  to  $\text{End}(A)$ .

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true on nose! Only up to homotopy coherences.

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- \* *io-properad* a modifications of properad omitting operations in arity  $(0,0)$

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- For  $X$  an exact symplectic manifold with cylindrical ends, symplectic cohomology  $SH^\bullet(X)$  is expected to carry a (chain-level) action of properad of Riemann surfaces.

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- Action of  $S^1$ -family from  $\mathcal{M}_{0,0,2}^{fr}$  is always trivialized.

# Partial Compactifications

$\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{g,k,l}$  : moduli space of stable nodal surfaces with cylindrical input and output ends, such that each irreducible component contains an output.

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# Secondary operations and Rabinowitz Floer cohomology

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## Conjecture

*Algebraic structure of Rabinowitz Floer Cohomology:*

- $SC^\bullet(X)$  carries a (chain-level)  $C_\bullet(\widehat{\mathcal{M}})$ -action and  $SC_\bullet(X)$  is a module over  $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}$ -algebra  $SC^\bullet(X)$ .
- Continuation map  $c: SC_\bullet(X) \rightarrow SC^\bullet(X)$  is a map of modules and hence the  $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}$ -action descends to the cone

$$RFC^\bullet(X) = \text{Cone}(c: SC_\bullet(X) \rightarrow SC^\bullet(X))$$

*computing Rabinowitz cohomology.*

- The point class in  $C_\bullet(\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{0,0,2})$ , and hence the ideal  $\partial\widehat{\mathcal{M}}$  generated by it, act trivially on  $RFC^\bullet(X)$ . Thus there is induced action of relative chains on  $(\widehat{\mathcal{M}}, \partial\widehat{\mathcal{M}})$ .