92. Moduli Spaces of B₂-connections over Quaternionic Kähler Manifolds

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The purpose of this note is to announce our recent results on the moduli space of B_2 -connections over a quaternionic Kähler manifold. Let M be a 4n-dimensional compact, connected quaternionic Kähler manifold of positive scalar curvature, and $p: \mathbb{Z} \to M$ the corresponding twistor space (see Salamon [8] for the definition of quaternionic Kähler manifolds and the corresponding twistor spaces). Furthermore, let E be a C^{∞} complex vector bundle of rank r over M and h a Hermitian metric on E. In [6], we introduced the notion of B_2 -connections on E, which generalizes that of anti-self-dual connections for n=1. We now define the sets C_B, C_E and \tilde{C}_E as follows. C_B : the set of all Hermitian, B_2 -connections on (p^*E, p^*h) over Z, \tilde{C}_E : the set of all Einstein-Hermitian connections D on (p^*E, p^*h) over Z, satisfying the following conditions (a) and (b).

(a) Write D as a sum of D'+D'' of its (1,0)- and (0,1)- components. (In terms of D'', the vector bundle $(F(=p^*E), p^*h)$ is a holomorphic vector bundle.) Then on each fibre Z_m $(m \in M)$ of $p: Z \to M$, the restricted vector bundle $(F|_{Z_m}, p^*h|_{Z_m})$ is a flat holomorphic vector bundle. (Hence the real structure $\tau: Z \to Z$ (cf. Nitta and Takeuchi [7]) naturally lifts to a C^{∞} bundle automorphism $\tau': F \to F$.)

(b) Let $\sigma: F \to F^*$ be the bundle map defined fibrewise by

$$F_z \ni f \longrightarrow \sigma(f) \in F^*_{\tau(z)}$$
 $(z \in Z)$

where $\sigma(f)(g) := (p^*h)(g, \tau'(f))$ for each $g \in F_{\tau(z)}$. Then σ is an antiholomorphic bundle automorphism.

In [6; (0.2), (4.2)], we obtained the following generalization of a result of Atiyah, Hitchin and Singer [1].

Theorem 1. The mapping

 $p^*: \mathcal{C}_B \ni D \longrightarrow p^*D \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_E(\subset \mathcal{C}_E)$

gives a bijective correspondence : $C_B \simeq \tilde{C}_E$.

The frame bundle of the Hermitian vector bundle (E, h) can be reduced to a principal U(r)-bundle P. Put $U_P := P \times_{\theta} U(r)$ and $gu_P := P \times_{Ad'} gu(r)$, where $\theta : U(r) \rightarrow \operatorname{Aut}(U(r))$ is the group conjugation and $Ad' : U(r) \rightarrow GL(gu(r))$ is the restriction of the adjoint representation of U(r) to gu(r). The pull-back $p^*(U_P)$ and $p^*(gu_P)$ are equal to $(p^*P) \times_{\theta} U(r)$ and $(p^*P) \times_{Ad'} gu(r)$, respectively. Let D be a Hermitian B_2 -connection on (E, h). Then there is an elliptic complex Σ_P on M, gu_P -valued, introduced by Capria and Salamon [2; Theorem 3] and Nitta [6; (3.5)]. We denote the corresponding *i*-th cohomology group by $H^i(M, \Sigma_D)$. Now, a C^{∞} -section of U_P over M is called a gauge transformation of P. All gauge transformations of P form the gauge group \mathcal{G}_P of P. Let \mathcal{C}_B be the set of all Hermitian B_2 -connections D on E such that $H^0(M, \Sigma_D) = \{0\}$. The quotient space $\mathcal{B}'(:=\mathcal{C}'_B/\mathcal{G}_P)$ is called the moduli space of irreducible Hermitian B_2 connections on (E, h). We then have:

Theorem 2. The moduli space \mathcal{B}' has a natural real analytic structure.

Let $\mathcal{C}_{B}^{"}$ be the set of all Hermitian B_{2} -connections D on (E, h) such that $H^{0}(M, \Sigma_{D}) = H^{2}(M, \Sigma_{D}) = \{0\}$, and let $\mathcal{B}^{"}$ be the quotient space $\mathcal{C}_{B}^{"}/\mathcal{G}_{P}$. We next have:

Theorem 3. The quotient space \mathcal{B}'' is a smooth manifold with a natural Riemannian metric.

Let \tilde{D} be an Einstein-Hermitian connection on (p^*E, p^*h) . Then we have an elliptic complex Σ_D on Z, $p^*(\mathfrak{su}_P)$ -valued, introduced by Kim [4]. We denote the corresponding *i*-th cohomology group by $H^i(Z, \Sigma_D)$. Now a C^{∞} -section of $p^*(U_P)$ over Z is called a gauge transformation of p^*P . All gauge transformations of p^*P form the gauge group \mathcal{G}_{p^*P} of p^*P . Let \mathcal{C}'_E be the set of all Einstein-Hermitian connections \tilde{D} on (p^*E, p^*h) such that $H^0(Z, \Sigma_D) = \{0\}$. Then the quotient space $\mathcal{E}' := \mathcal{C}'_E / \mathcal{G}_{p^*P}$ is called the *moduli* space of irreducible Einstein-Hermitian connections on (p^*E, p^*h) . Recall the following theorem of Lübke and Okonek [5]:

Theorem 4. The moduli space \mathcal{E}' has a structure of a complex analytic space.

Let C''_E be the set of all Einstein-Hermitian connections \tilde{D} on (p^*E, p^*h) such that $H^{0}(Z, \Sigma_{\bar{D}}) = H^{2}(Z, \Sigma_{\bar{D}}) = \{0\}$ and let \mathcal{E}'' be the quotient space $\mathcal{C}''/\mathcal{G}_{p^*F}$. We now quote the following result by Itoh [3] and Kim [4]:

Theorem 5. The quotient space \mathcal{E}'' is a complex manifold with a natural Kähler metric.

From Theorem 1, Theorem 2 and Theorem 4, we obtain:

Theorem 6. \mathcal{E}' admits a natural real structure. Furthermore, the moduli space \mathcal{B}' is embedded in the fixed point set in \mathcal{E}' of the real structure.

Finally, combining Theorem 1 with Theorem 3 and Theorem 5, we obtain:

Theorem 7. The quotient space \mathcal{B}'' is embedded in \mathcal{E}'' as a totally real submanifold and $\dim_{\mathbf{R}} \mathcal{B}'' = \dim_{\mathbf{C}} \mathcal{E}''$.

References

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