

Wild Character Varieties, Meromorphic Hitchin Systems and Dynkin Diagrams

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ABSTRACT. The theory of Hitchin systems is something like a ‘global theory of Lie groups’, where one works over a Riemann surface rather than just at a point. We will describe how one can take this analogy a few steps further by attempting to make precise the class of rich geometric objects that appear in this story (including the non-compact case), and discuss their classification, outlining a theory of ‘Dynkin diagrams’ as a step towards classifying some examples of such objects.

1. The Lax Project

We would like to try to classify integrable systems, up to isomorphism (or isogeny, deformation, etc.). For this, we need a definition—here we will use the following:

Definition 1 *A finite-dimensional complex algebraic integrable Hamiltonian system is a symplectic algebraic variety M with a map $\chi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ to an affine space \mathbb{H} (of half the dimension) such that generic fibres of χ are Lagrangian abelian varieties.*

This is close to the classical point of view of having n independent Poisson commuting functions on a symplectic manifold of dimension $2n$. One can consider a more general definition allowing generic fibres to be open parts of Lagrangian abelian varieties but, for the cases we look at, there are natural compactifications of the fibres. See [98] Ch. 5 for a discussion of some other possible definitions.

Of course this is a very broad problem, so we will (for the time being) restrict to systems that have a ‘good’ Lax representation.

Definition 2 *An integrable system (M, χ) admits a ‘Lax representation’ if it is isomorphic to a symplectic leaf of a meromorphic Hitchin system, with χ the restriction of the Hitchin map.*

If the base curve has genus zero, this is essentially the same as the usual definition of a Lax representation. Recall that the Hitchin map on moduli spaces of meromorphic Higgs bundles was shown to be proper in [82], and these moduli spaces were shown to be integrable systems in a Poisson sense in [35, 75]. It is this modular interpretation of integrable systems, as moduli spaces of Higgs bundles, initiated by Hitchin, that leads to the natural compactifications of the fibres. More generally, we will consider meromorphic G -Higgs bundles and the extension allowing meromorphic Higgs fields on complex parahoric torsors. However, we do not want to consider arbitrary symplectic leaves of such Poisson moduli spaces; indeed the notion of a Poisson integrable system does not imply every symplectic leaf is an integrable system in the sense of Def. 1. Rather, we will consider a special class of symplectic leaves that we will call ‘good’ (see later below). A key point is that many abstract integrable systems have more than one representation. This is essentially the story of different Lax pairs in the integrable systems literature. We view it as analogous to the fact that abstract Lie groups often have many faithful linear representations.

Two classes of examples of integrable systems are as follows (see e.g. the survey [46] for more background).

1.1. Rational Matrices

Many classical examples of integrable systems fit into the framework of isospectral deformations of rational matrices. Suppose $A(z)$ is an $n \times n$ matrix of rational functions on the Riemann sphere. Then we can consider the coefficients of its characteristic polynomial

$$\chi = \det(A(z) - \lambda)$$

and this leads to the definition of the spectral curve. One obtains symplectic varieties by considering rational matrices with the same orbits of principal parts

$$\mathcal{M}^* = \{\Phi = A(z)dz \mid \text{orbits of polar parts fixed}\} / \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \tag{1}$$

and, for many such varieties, the functions χ give an integrable system. Jacobi’s work on the geodesic flow on an ellipsoid fits into this set-up (see e.g. the exposition in [46]), and another early example is due to Garnier [54]. In these examples, the spectral curve is a ramified covering of the Riemann sphere. See also [2, 3, 10], for example.

More explicitly, consider the group $G_k := \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}[z]/z^k)$ and its Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_k . Then, using the trace pairing, one can naturally view co-adjoint orbits $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathfrak{g}_k^*$ as principal parts at 0 of such matrices $A(z)dz$. Repeating at each pole yields the identification

$$\mathcal{M}^* \cong \mathcal{O}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}_m // \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$$

of \mathcal{M}^* with the symplectic quotient of the product of such orbits by the constant group $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, as in [16] §2. In particular, this gives \mathcal{M}^* a complex symplectic structure.

1.2. Hitchin Systems

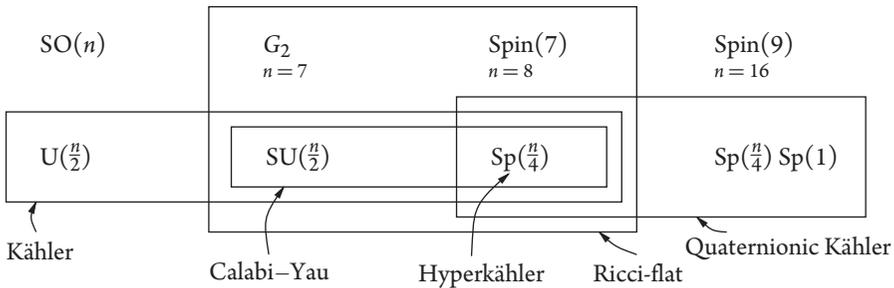
Given a Riemann surface Σ of genus $g \geq 2$, let $G = \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, and consider the moduli space of stable rank n vector bundles Bun_G (or, more generally, principal G -bundles for other

complex reductive groups), and its cotangent bundle $T^*\text{Bun}_G$. Explicitly, this is the space of pairs (V, Φ) , where V is a stable vector bundle, and $\Phi \in H^0(\Sigma, \text{End}(V) \otimes \Omega^1)$ represents a cotangent vector to Bun_G at V (noting that the tangent space at V is $H^1(\Sigma, \text{End}(V))$). More generally, one can define a ‘Higgs field’ on any vector bundle V to be an element $\Phi \in H^0(\Sigma, \text{End}(V) \otimes \Omega^1)$, and then there is a stability condition for the pair (V, Φ) , which is weaker than the condition for V to be stable. This leads to a partial compactification of $T^*\text{Bun}_G$, the moduli space \mathcal{M}_{Dol} of stable Higgs bundles, whose points are isomorphism classes of stable pairs (V, Φ) (or S-equivalence classes of semi-stable pairs)¹. This Higgs bundle moduli space is an integrable system, essentially taking the characteristic polynomial of Φ , and its generalization for other G (see [60]):

$$\begin{aligned}
 T^*\text{Bun}_G &= \{(V, \Phi) \mid V \text{ stable}\} / \text{isomorphism} \\
 \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}} &= \{(V, \Phi) \mid (\text{poly})\text{stable pair}\} / \text{isomorphism} \\
 &\downarrow \chi \\
 &\mathbb{H}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2}$$

1.3. Non-Abelian Hodge Theory

In a different paper from the same year [59], Hitchin also showed that the Higgs bundle moduli space had another beautiful property, that of being hyperkähler. See [61] for a gentle introduction and many examples. In brief, this means the underlying manifold has a very special type of Riemannian metric with holonomy in the compact symplectic group, lying in the intersection of all the big classes of special holonomy groups on Berger’s list:



Hitchin established this by considering the differential-geometric moduli space of solutions of a certain system of non-linear PDEs, the ‘self-duality equations on a Riemann surface’, now called the Hitchin equations. This moduli space naturally has a hyperkähler structure, since it appears as the hyperkähler reduction of an infinite-dimensional hyperkähler vector space; indeed the Hitchin equations are the moment map for the action of the gauge group, and so the set of gauge orbits of solutions is the hyperkähler reduction. As

¹ To simplify the presentation, we will neglect to distinguish stability and polystability throughout, referring the reader to the original articles for more precision.

explained in [59] §1, these self-duality equations themselves are a dimensional reduction of the anti-self dual Yang–Mills/instanton equations in dimension 4, which can be viewed as the origin of their hyperkähler nature.

Then, in [59], and more generally by Simpson [92], a bijective correspondence between stable Higgs bundles and solutions of Hitchin equations was established. This correspondence is an instance of a general principle, interpreting stability conditions for algebro-geometric objects as the condition for existence of solutions of gauge-theoretic PDEs, the ‘Hitchin–Kobayashi principle’. There are lots of instances of this principle; a simpler instance is the ‘Hitchin–Kobayashi correspondence for vector bundles on curves’, i.e. the Narasimhan–Seshadri theorem [81] (especially Donaldson’s approach [47]), relating stable algebraic vector bundles to unitary connections with constant central curvature (this curvature condition amounts to a non-linear PDE, generalizing the condition of being flat in the degree zero case). Nowadays, this result is subsumed as a special case of the Hitchin–Kobayashi correspondence for Higgs bundles, i.e. the case when the Higgs field is zero.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}} \cong \mathfrak{M} = \{\text{solutions of Hitchin’s equations}\}/\text{isom.}$$

Hitchin–Kobayashi correspondence for Higgs bundles, due to Hitchin and Simpson.

This correspondence leads to a new perspective: hyperkähler manifolds come equipped with a 2-sphere of complex structures and, in the case of \mathfrak{M} , this sphere is partitioned into three subsets: one point, consisting of the Higgs bundle complex structure \mathcal{M}_{Dol} ; its complex conjugate; and the remaining \mathbb{C}^* of complex structures, all isomorphic to the moduli space \mathcal{M}_{DR} of stable algebraic connections on vector bundles on Σ .

The proof of this statement amounts to establishing a different instance of the Hitchin–Kobayashi principle, this time for algebraic connections on vector bundles. Namely, the stability condition on an algebraic connection turns out to be the condition for the existence of a twisted harmonic metric or ‘harmonic bundle’. In turn, the non-linear equations for a harmonic bundle are just another way to write out Hitchin’s equations. This is due to Donaldson [48] (written as a companion to [59]) and, more generally, Corlette [39] (see also [45] for the case of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$).

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}} \cong \mathfrak{M} = \{\text{solutions of Hitchin’s equations}\}/\text{isom.}$$

Hitchin–Kobayashi correspondence for connections, due to Corlette and Donaldson.

Of course, on a smooth compact complex algebraic curve, the algebraic connections are the same as the holomorphic connections and, in turn, the complex flat C^∞ connections, which are classified by their monodromy representations. This gives a third natural algebraic structure on \mathfrak{M} as the character variety, or Betti moduli space.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}} \cong \mathcal{M}_{\text{B}} = \text{Hom}^{\text{irr}}(\pi_1(\Sigma), G)/G$$

Riemann–Hilbert correspondence for irreducible algebraic connections on Σ .

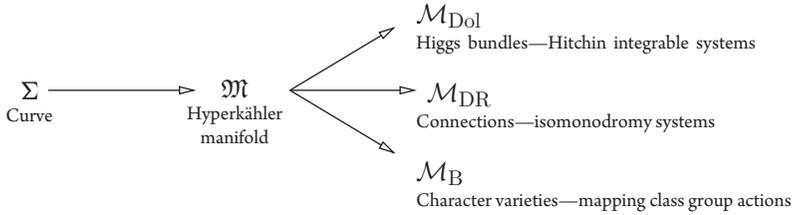
Note this does not change the complex structure, only the algebraic structure: the Riemann–Hilbert correspondence is a complex analytic isomorphism between two

non-isomorphic non-compact algebraic varieties. This third viewpoint gives the simplest description of the differentiable manifold underlying \mathfrak{M} :

$$\text{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma), G)/G \cong \{A_1, B_1, \dots, A_g, B_g \in G \mid [A_1, B_1] \cdots [A_g, B_g] = 1\}/G, \quad (3)$$

where $[a, b] = aba^{-1}b^{-1}$, g is the genus of Σ , and G acts by conjugation, and $\rho \in \text{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma), G)$ is irreducible if its image fixes no non-trivial proper subspace of \mathbb{C}^n .

Thus, in summary, there is a rich picture of a space with three natural algebraic structures, where the three maps on the right are isomorphisms.



The terminology *Dolbeault*, *DeRham*, *Betti* for these algebraic varieties comes from the viewpoint of non-abelian cohomology, and these spaces are three realizations of (the coarse moduli space underlying) the first cohomology $H^1(\Sigma, G)$ with G coefficients. See Simpson [92–94] for more on this motivic viewpoint and for a general construction of the algebraic moduli spaces. The resulting comparison isomorphism

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}} \cong \mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}}$$

is (thus) called the non-abelian Hodge correspondence. Note that it is the composition of two *different* Hitchin–Kobayashi correspondences (proved by different people). The other comparison isomorphism $\mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}} \cong \mathcal{M}_{\text{B}}$ is Riemann–Hilbert, and is used to define the isomorphism $\mathfrak{M} \cong \mathcal{M}_{\text{B}}$ in the big diagram above.

\mathcal{M}_{Dol}	Non-abelian Hodge	\cong	\mathcal{M}_{DR}	Riemann–Hilbert	\cong	\mathcal{M}_{B}
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1.4. Isomonodromy and Non-Abelian Gauss–Manin Connections

The Higgs bundle moduli spaces \mathcal{M}_{Dol} have natural flows on them—the Hamiltonian flows of the integrable systems. Each component of the Hitchin map is a function on the holomorphic symplectic manifold \mathcal{M}_{Dol} , and so has an associated Hamiltonian vector field (when written in local coordinates, these amount to differential equations)—the corresponding flow is a ‘straight line flow’ in each of the abelian fibres.

On the other hand, the moduli spaces of connections \mathcal{M}_{DR} are the arena for a different family of flows. More precisely, if we have a smooth family of compact Riemann surfaces $\underline{\Sigma} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ over a base \mathbb{B} , with fibres Σ_b for $b \in \mathbb{B}$, then we can consider the corresponding family of moduli spaces of connections $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ whose fibre over $b \in \mathbb{B}$ is $\mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}}(\Sigma_b)$. The flows are on the total space \mathcal{M} :

Theorem 3 ([93]) *The fibre bundle $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ has a natural complete flat (algebraic) Ehresmann connection on it, the non-abelian Gauss–Manin connection.*

If written explicitly in local coordinates, this amounts to a system of non-linear differential equations. If $\dim(\mathbb{B}) = 1$, it amounts to a line field on \mathcal{M} transverse to the fibres. Integrating this connection gives a natural analytic way to identify fibres $\mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}}(\Sigma_a) \cong \mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}}(\Sigma_b)$, for any path in \mathbb{B} from a to b . The same identification can be obtained via the Riemann–Hilbert correspondence, passing to the Betti spaces, and then identifying them by dragging loops around, and keeping the monodromy representation constant—leading to the familiar mapping class group actions on the character varieties. This fits together Simpson’s viewpoint on non-abelian Gauss–Manin connections and the more classical viewpoint of isomonodromic (monodromy preserving) deformations of linear connections (as explained in a more leisurely way in [16]). We will see more examples of this below, and discuss how it generalizes to the case of meromorphic connections, leading to the notion of wild Riemann surfaces and wild mapping class groups.

The upshot is that the non-abelian Hodge package encodes two types of non-linear differential equations: the integrable systems and the isomonodromy systems. Both of these types of differential equations have a Lax problem: (1) finding a rational matrix (or, more generally, a Higgs bundle) whose isospectral deformations are controlled by the given non-linear equation, or (2) finding a linear differential system/connection whose isomonodromic deformations are controlled by the given non-linear equation. And, in many cases, there is more than one distinct Lax representation of the non-linear equation (typically, an infinite number—see e.g. [27] §11.3).

Thus, it makes sense to try to classify the ‘representations’ of the whole non-abelian Hodge package, and not just the Higgs bundle or connection moduli space.

1.5. Extending the Non-Abelian Hodge Package

Of course, to really fit all this together, we need to see that the classical integrable systems on the spaces \mathcal{M}^* of rational matrices can indeed be viewed on the same footing as the sophisticated non-abelian Hodge set-up.

An $n \times n$ rational matrix $A(z)$ (representing a point of \mathcal{M}^*) yields a matrix $A(z)dz$ of meromorphic 1-forms. We can perfectly well view this as a meromorphic Higgs field on the trivial rank n vector bundle on \mathbb{P}^1 . We will write $\mathcal{M}^* = \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}^*$ when we think of it in this way. Similarly, A determines a meromorphic connection $d - A(z)dz$ on the trivial rank n vector bundle on \mathbb{P}^1 . We will write $\mathcal{M}^* = \mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}}^*$ when we think of it in this way. Thus, we have lots of holomorphic symplectic moduli spaces of connections and Higgs bundles with arbitrary order poles.

Thus, we can naively ask if there are extensions (1) of the Riemann–Hilbert correspondence to include $\mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}}^*$, or (2) of non-abelian Hodge yielding $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}^* \cong \mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}}^*$.

The answer is *no*, for several reasons. We will sketch what can be done however, and how to adjust the question (see [26] for a more detailed review). The first issue is that it is too stringent to insist the underlying vector bundle is holomorphically trivial, even in the case of \mathbb{P}^1 , when such bundles are generic among topologically trivial bundles. Rather, one should just fix the topological type.

Let Σ be a compact Riemann surface, and $\mathbf{a} = \{a_i\} \subset \Sigma$ a finite set of marked points. Fix integers n (the rank) and $k_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ for each marked point, and let $D = \sum k_i(a_i)$ be the resulting positive divisor. Nitsure [82] constructs algebraically a moduli space \mathcal{M}_{Dol} of meromorphic Higgs bundles with poles on D , and shows the corresponding Hitchin map is proper. Similarly, moduli spaces of meromorphic connections may be constructed ([83], if each $k_i = 1$, and one may use [93] in general). A Poisson structure on \mathcal{M}_{Dol} was constructed in [35, 75], showing it is an integrable system in a Poisson sense. The symplectic leaves $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}(\mathcal{O}) \subset \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}$ are obtained by fixing the G_k orbits \mathcal{O}_i at each pole, as in the case of \mathcal{M}^* . In the case $\Sigma = \mathbb{P}^1$, we get a map $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}(\mathcal{O})$ onto a Zariski open subset. A more reasonable question to ask is if one can extend the non-abelian Hodge correspondence to $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}(\mathcal{O})$: are these spaces hyperkähler (becoming moduli spaces of meromorphic connections $\mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}}(\mathcal{O})$ in another complex structure in the hyperkähler family)? Is there a Riemann–Hilbert correspondence for such connections?

In this degree of generality, for arbitrary orbits \mathcal{O} , the answer is not known. However, if we restrict the orbits a little bit, then we can proceed, as follows.

Fix a positive integer $k \geq 1$ and a co-adjoint orbit $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathfrak{g}_k^*$ in the dual of the Lie algebra of $G_k = G(\mathbb{C}[z]/z^k)$, where $G = \text{GL}_n$. Let $\mathfrak{t} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ be a fixed Cartan subalgebra (such as the diagonal matrices). As in [16], we view elements of \mathfrak{g}_k^* as principal parts of meromorphic connections/Higgs fields at a pole of order at most k (with local coordinate z).

Definition 4 *An orbit $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathfrak{g}_k^*$ is ‘very good’ if it contains an element of the form*

$$dQ + \Lambda \frac{dz}{z}$$

for some $\Lambda \in \mathfrak{g}$ and an element $Q = \sum_1^{k-1} A_i/z^i \in \mathfrak{t}((z))/\mathfrak{t}[[z]]$.

The diagonal element Q is the ‘irregular type’. Let us fix an irregular type Q_i at each marked point a_i , with pole of order $(k_i - 1)$ (a coordinate independent approach is possible [28]). Clearly not every orbit is very good, but most of them are, for example if the leading term is regular semi-simple. Given an irregular type Q , let $H \subset G$ be its centralizer (the subgroup commuting with each coefficient A_i). Using the G_k action, we can (and will) assume $\Lambda \in \mathfrak{h}$ is in the Lie algebra of H . Fix $\Lambda_i \in \mathfrak{h}_i$ for each marked point a_i , and let $\mathcal{O}_i \subset \mathfrak{g}_k^*$ be the corresponding orbit, associated to Q_i, Λ_i .

The simplest case to state is that with each formal residue Λ_i zero. Let \mathcal{O}'_i be the orbit associated to $-Q_i/2$ (with $\Lambda_i = 0$). Thus, we have orbits $\mathcal{O} = \{\mathcal{O}_i\}$, and $\mathcal{O}' = \{\mathcal{O}'_i\}$, and thus spaces of meromorphic connections $\mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}}(\mathcal{O})$ and Higgs bundles $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}(\mathcal{O}')$, with fixed principal parts.

Theorem 5 ([13, 87]) *There is a moduli space \mathfrak{M} of solutions to Hitchin’s equations on $\Sigma \setminus \mathbf{a}$ which is a hyperkähler manifold, isomorphic to $\mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}}(\mathcal{O})$ in one complex structure and to $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}(\mathcal{O}')$ in another.*

In brief, [87] establishes the Hitchin–Kobayashi correspondence for meromorphic connections, and [13] constructs the moduli spaces \mathfrak{M} and establishes the Hitchin–Kobayashi correspondence for meromorphic Higgs bundles, thus establishing the wild non-abelian

Hodge correspondence on curves. At the other extreme is the case when each $Q_i = 0$, so $k_i = 1$ and every orbit is very good. The non-abelian Hodge correspondence was extended to this tame/logarithmic case earlier by Simpson [91]. A key subtlety here is that *one needs to incorporate parabolic structures at the poles to get a complete correspondence*. In particular, it becomes clear that the weights appear on the same footing as the real/imaginary parts of the eigenvalues of the residues (and, in turn, the resulting triple is best thought of in terms of imaginary quaternions). More explicitly, the parabolic weight on the Higgs side gives the real part of the eigenvalues of Λ on the connection side (for example). Simpson phrases this in terms of filtered bundles, and that leads to the notion of a parahoric bundle, which works equally well with other structure groups (see [25]). In the notation of [25], the full table that Simpson found in [91] is as follows:

	Dolbeault	DeRham	Betti
Weights $\in \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{R}}$	$-\tau$	θ	$\phi = \tau + \theta$
Eigenvalues $\in \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{T}(\mathbb{C})$	$-(\phi + \sigma)/2$	$\tau + \sigma$	$\exp(2\pi i(\tau + \sigma))$

The same rotation of the weights/eigenvalues (of the formal residues Λ_i) persists in the wild case [13], superposed onto the change in irregular type $-Q_i/2 \rightsquigarrow Q_i$ already described.

For example, in the DeRham column, this means a weight $\theta \in \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{R}}$ determines a parahoric subalgebra $\mathfrak{g}_{\theta} \subset \mathfrak{g}((z))$ and we define a connection to be ‘ θ -logahoric’ if it is locally of the form $\Theta(z) \frac{dz}{z}$ with $\Theta \in \mathfrak{g}_{\theta}$. In brief, θ determines a grading on $\mathfrak{g}((z))$, and \mathfrak{g}_{θ} is the non-negative piece. For example, if $\theta = 0$, then $\mathfrak{g}_{\theta} = \mathfrak{g}[[z]]$ and so we recover the notion of logarithmic connection. More generally, if the components of θ are in the interval $[0, 1)$, this is a logarithmic connection on a parabolic vector bundle (with the residue preserving the flag in the fibre)—the elements τ, σ are then the real and imaginary parts of the eigenvalues of $\Lambda = \Theta(0)$. Then we look at the ‘very good’ connections, which are locally of the form

$$dQ + \Theta(z) \frac{dz}{z}, \quad \Theta \in \mathfrak{g}_{\theta} \subset \mathfrak{g}((z)), \tag{4}$$

i.e. of the form ‘ $dQ + \theta$ -logahoric’, with $\theta \in \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{R}}, Q \in \mathfrak{t}((z))$, and similarly for \mathcal{M}_{Dol} .

Remark 6 For $G = \text{GL}_n$, one can always act with the loop group to reduce to the parabolic case, but this is not true for general reductive groups. Nonetheless, the above definition of θ -logahoric (from [25]) makes sense, and we can define the very good connections in the same way. More generally, one can define a meromorphic connection on a parahoric bundle to be ‘good’ if, locally at each pole, there is a cyclic cover $z = t^r$ such that the connection becomes very good after pullback. In the case of GL_n , such twisted/ramified connections have already been considered in [87] (see also e.g [11, 36, 64]), and the analysis in [13] still works. For other groups, we conjecture this

is the right class of connections to look at, from the viewpoint of non-abelian Hodge theory and Riemann–Hilbert.^{2,3}

1.6. Non-Abelian Hodge Spaces

Thus, rather than just classifying integrable systems, we could try to classify the richer geometric objects occurring in this non-abelian Hodge story. For this, it is convenient to make the following definition.

Definition 7 A ‘non-abelian Hodge space’ is a hyperkähler manifold \mathfrak{M} with three preferred algebraic structures $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}, \mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}}, \mathcal{M}_{\text{B}}$, such that \mathcal{M}_{Dol} is an algebraic integrable system in the sense of Def. 1, and is a symplectic leaf of a meromorphic Hitchin system.

In the first instance, we will focus on the *complete* non-abelian Hodge spaces, i.e. those whose hyperkähler metric is complete (see [13] for sufficient conditions to ensure this). More generally, we will allow \mathfrak{M} to have certain (orbifold) singularities (as occur even for stable G -Higgs bundles, once we move away from $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$). From the preceding discussion (and existing results on the irregular Riemann–Hilbert correspondence [6, 43, 44, 69, 71, 73, 74, 76, 90]), we know there are lots of examples of interest. As usual, by hyperkähler rotation, the integrable system on \mathcal{M}_{Dol} yields a special Lagrangian fibration on $\mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}} \cong \mathcal{M}_{\text{B}}$.

Remark 8 Note that here we are tacitly restricting to connections/gauge theory/Higgs bundles on Riemann surfaces/smooth complex algebraic curves. Our viewpoint on wild non-abelian Hodge theory is to use it to produce new moduli spaces as output, and then study them and the non-linear differential equations that live on them. Note that lots of work has been done recently, with quite different motivation, to extend the non-abelian Hodge correspondence to higher-dimensional varieties (cf. [39, 92] in the compact case, [12, 68, 78] in the non-compact case with tame singularities, and [79] for the Hitchin–Kobayashi correspondence for irregular connections on quasiprojective varieties). Note that it is not at all clear if any new non-abelian Hodge spaces occur in the higher-dimensional set-up, so we leave this as a provocative open problem (motivated by [95] p. 2):

² One can also ask: are the ‘good’ meromorphic Higgs bundle moduli spaces exactly the ones which are integrable systems in the sense of Def. 1? We leave this as a question rather than a conjecture, as we have not looked into it. This is compatible with [9] though, which came to light during the conference (although they use a more stringent definition).

³ The terminology for parahoric bundles is similar to that for parabolic bundles: A *quasi-parahoric bundle* is a torsor for a parahoric group scheme $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \Sigma$, as in [86]. Locally, such a group scheme amounts to a parahoric subgroup \mathcal{P} of a formal loop group $G((z))$ (or a twisted loop group), as in [37, 85], and so, by definition, such a torsor is locally isomorphic to such a subgroup. In turn a *weighted parahoric subgroup* of the loop group is a *point* of the corresponding Bruhat–Tits building, in the facette corresponding to \mathcal{P} (see [25] Def. 1, p. 46). Up to conjugacy by the loop group, this intrinsic definition of weight reduces to the naive notion of weight $\theta \in \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{R}}$ —indeed, the building is built out of apartments $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{R}}$. Finally, a *parahoric bundle* is a quasi-parahoric bundle plus a choice of a weight at each point. More recent references include [7, 14, 57].

Problem Find an example of a non-abelian Hodge space arising as a component of a moduli space of connections on a smooth quasiprojective variety, that is not isomorphic to one arising from a curve.

2. Non-Perturbative Symplectic Manifolds

To get a feel for these spaces, we will describe some of the underlying holomorphic symplectic manifolds, from the Betti perspective, which is often the most concrete description. The hyperkähler approach of [13] strengthens the earlier complex symplectic construction [15, 16]. Fix Σ, D and irregular types $\mathbf{Q} = \{Q_i\}$ as above. Write $\Sigma = (\Sigma, D, \mathbf{Q})$ for this triple, an irregular curve/wild Riemann surface. The simplest examples are when $\Sigma = \mathbb{P}^1$, and then we can view \mathcal{M}^* as an approximation to the full moduli space. First, suppose we are in the tame case $Q_j = 0, k_i = 1$.

The tame character varieties generalizing (3) are as follows. Choose a conjugacy class $C_i \subset G$ for each marked point and write $\mathcal{C} = \{C_i\}$. Then $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, \mathcal{C}) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\pi_1(\Sigma^\circ), G)/G$, where $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\pi_1(\Sigma^\circ), G)$ is isomorphic to

$$\{\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{M} \in G^g \times G^g \times \mathcal{C} \mid [A_1, B_1] \cdots [A_g, B_g] M_1 \cdots M_m = 1\}. \tag{5}$$

They fit into Deligne’s Riemann–Hilbert correspondence [42] (on Σ°), and also into Simpson’s tame non-abelian Hodge correspondence [91] (upon taking the Betti weights ϕ as zero). As described in op. cit., in general one should consider filtered local systems—the resulting character varieties will not always be affine or quasi-affine (this amounts to replacing the classes C_i by weighted conjugacy classes \hat{C}_i from [25]).

The simplest non-trivial example is rank 2 with four marked points:

(1) The Fricke–Klein–Vogt surfaces. Let $G = \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$, and $\Sigma = (\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbf{a})$ be a sphere with marked points $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_4) = (0, t, 1, \infty)$. Let $\Sigma^\circ = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \mathbf{a}$ and choose regular semi-simple conjugacy classes $C_i \subset G, i = 1, \dots, 4$. The full character variety $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma^\circ), G)/G$ is a six-dimensional Poisson variety and its generic symplectic leaves are of the form

$$(C_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes C_4) // G = \{(M_1, \dots, M_4) \in G^4 \mid M_i \in C_i, M_1 \cdots M_4 = 1\}/G. \tag{6}$$

These are affine complex surfaces, given ([100] Eq. (11), [52] p. 366, [72]) by an equation of the form

$$xyz + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + ax + by + cz = d \tag{7}$$

for constants $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}$ determined by the eigenvalues of the C_i . The quotient (6) is a quasi-Hamiltonian or *multiplicative symplectic quotient*, involving group valued moment maps as in [4]. The corresponding additive symplectic quotient is one of the spaces $\mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}}^*$: choose four co-adjoint orbits $\mathcal{O}_i \subset \mathfrak{g} \cong \mathfrak{g}^*$. Then,

$$(\mathcal{O}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}_4) // G = \{(A_1, \dots, A_4) \in \mathfrak{g}^4 \mid A_i \in \mathcal{O}_i, \sum A_i = 0\}/G, \tag{8}$$

which is of the form (1) with $A = \sum_1^3 \frac{A_i}{z-a_i}$. Then, we can take the monodromy of the connection $d - Adz$ to get a holomorphic map

$$v_a : (\mathcal{O}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}_4) // G \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{C}_4) // G \tag{9}$$

from the additive to the multiplicative symplectic quotient (if $\mathcal{C}_i = \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}\mathcal{O}_i)$, and if none of the residual eigenvalues differ by a non-zero integer).

Theorem 9 (Hitchin [62]) *For any choice of points $\mathbf{a} \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ (and generators of the fundamental group), the transcendental map v_a is a holomorphic symplectic map.*

Thus, we see that the Atiyah–Bott/Goldman symplectic structure on the character variety has the somewhat magical property of matching that on the additive space, for any choice of pole configuration. This property holds in much more generality, even for irregular singular connections/wild character varieties, and even when the deformation space (of curve with marked points) is generalized to an irregular curve.

If we vary the curve-with-marked-points Σ , we are really just moving $t \in \mathbb{B} = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$. Then, as in §1.4, there is an isomonodromy connection on the bundle $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ of DeRham spaces, with fibres of complex dimension 2. Written explicitly, this isomonodromy connection becomes a second-order differential equation—in this case, the Painlevé VI equation (see e.g. [21]). Thus, we have a link between hyperkähler 4-manifolds and Painlevé equations. The next (irregular) example corresponds to taking the Painleve II equation:

(2) The Flaschka–Newell surfaces: Multiplicative Eguchi–Hanson spaces.

Recall that the Eguchi–Hanson space [49] was the first non-trivial example of a complete hyperkähler manifold, and is $T^*\mathbb{P}^1$ in one complex structure and an affine $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ co-adjoint orbit in its generic complex structure. Somewhat improbably, it occurs as one of the spaces \mathcal{M}^* , as follows. Suppose $G = SL_2(\mathbb{C})$, and $\Sigma = (\mathbb{P}^1, \infty, Q)$, with just one marked point, of irregular type $Q = A_3z^3 + A_2z^2 + A_1z$, having a pole of order 3 at ∞ , with A_3 regular. The resulting connections have a pole of order 4 at ∞ . Fix non-zero $\Lambda \in \mathfrak{t}$. The corresponding space \mathcal{M}^* has complex dimension 2. Indeed, if $w = 1/z$, the group $G_4 := G(\mathbb{C}[w]/w^4)$ of jets at $z = \infty$ has Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_4 = \mathfrak{g}(\mathbb{C}[w]/w^4) = \{X = \sum_0^3 X_i w^i \mid X_i \in \mathfrak{g}\}$, and the dual of this can be identified with

$$\mathfrak{g}_4^* = \{B = \sum_1^4 B_i \frac{dw}{w^i} \mid B_i \in \mathfrak{g}\}$$

via the pairing $\langle X, B \rangle = \text{ResTr}(XB)$. As usual, we identify $dQ + \Lambda dw/w$ as a point of \mathfrak{g}_4^* , and let $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathfrak{g}_4^*$ be its co-adjoint orbit, a holomorphic symplectic manifold of dimension 8. This has a Hamiltonian action of G via the inclusion $G \subset G_4$ and the co-adjoint action, with moment map given by the residue. Note the elements with zero residue are precisely those that extend holomorphically to the finite z -plane, and so the symplectic quotient is the space \mathcal{M}^* :

$$\mathcal{M}^* \cong \mathcal{O} // G. \tag{10}$$

This has dimension $8 - 2 \dim(G) = 2$.

Lemma 10 ([22] Ex. 3, [23] Apx C, [58]) *\mathcal{M}^* is isomorphic to the Eguchi–Hanson space in its generic complex structure as a complex symplectic manifold.*

The theory of Stokes data, properly interpreted, then gives us a complex surface \mathcal{M}_B , the wild character variety and a holomorphic map $\nu_Q : \mathcal{M}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_B$, generalizing the maps taking the monodromy representation in the tame case. The space \mathcal{M}_B can be equipped with a holomorphic symplectic structure, such that one again has the analogous magical property. In this example, it is thus the multiplicative analogue of the Eguchi–Hanson space. The underlying algebraic surface \mathcal{M}_B was written down by Flaschka–Newell [51] (3.24) (in fact using a different Lax pair for Painlevé II) as the affine surface

$$xyz + x + y + z = d \tag{11}$$

for a constant $d \in \mathbb{C}$.

To explain the extension of Thm 9, we need to discuss more the notion of an irregular curve generalizing the underlying curve with marked points in the tame case above. Indeed, in this example, the underlying curve with marked point (\mathbb{P}^1, ∞) has no moduli, but the irregular curve $(\mathbb{P}^1, (\infty, Q))$ lives in a one-dimensional moduli space: there are three parameters in Q , but we can act with the two-dimensional group of Möbius transformations fixing ∞ , leaving one parameter, an irregular analogue of the cross-ratio of the four points in the tame case. On the other hand, the constant d in (11) is determined by the parameter Λ (the exponent of formal monodromy), similarly to the constants a, b, c, d in the tame case. The analogue of Thm 9 will thus arise when we keep Λ, d fixed, and allow Q to vary:

Theorem 11 ([16] Thm 6.1) *The transcendental map $\nu_Q : \mathcal{O} // G \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_B$ taking the connections in $\mathcal{M}^* \cong \mathcal{O} // G$ to their Stokes data is a symplectic map for any choice irregular type Q (and other discrete choices).*

This holds quite generally and thus we have a larger class of symplectic manifolds with similar magical properties to the tame case (they are the symplectic manifolds in the title of [16]—the name ‘wild character variety’ is more recent).

3. New Quasi-Hamiltonian Spaces

In the tame case (9), we had the map $\nu_a : \mathcal{O}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}_4 // G \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{C}_4 // G$, so the Betti spaces clearly *looked like* a multiplicative version of the additive side. A similar picture holds in the irregular case, for example involving the multiplicative analogue of the symplectic description $\mathcal{M}^* \cong \mathcal{O} // G$ in (10). Thus, we will here describe some simple spaces of Stokes data and refer to the literature for more general examples. See [29] or [31] for a more comprehensive review.

First we rephrase the additive side, showing how it decouples. Suppose $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$, and $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathfrak{g}_k^*$ is a very good orbit, containing $dQ + \Lambda dz/z$, say. The orbit \mathcal{O} may be decoupled as follows (cf. [16] §2). Let $B_k \subset G_k$ be the kernel of the evaluation map $G_k \twoheadrightarrow G$. Then dQ may be viewed as a point of the dual of the Lie algebra of B_k . Let $\mathcal{O}_B \subset \mathrm{Lie}(B_k)^*$ be its co-adjoint orbit. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{O}} = \mathcal{O}_B \times T^*G$. We call this space $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}$ the ‘extended orbit’; it is a

Hamiltonian $(G \times H)$ -space. It arises by allowing the formal residue Λ to vary and adding a compatible framing—the term ‘extended’ is by analogy with the set-up of Jeffrey [65]. The orbit \mathcal{O} arises as the reduction $\tilde{\mathcal{O}} //_{\Lambda} H$ at the value Λ of the moment map. On the other hand, G only acts on T^*G , and the reduction $\tilde{\mathcal{O}} // G$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{O}_B . For example, this implies the following corollary:

Corollary 12 ([16]) *In the set-up of (10), the space $\mathcal{M}^* \cong \mathcal{O} // G$ is isomorphic to the reduction $\mathcal{O}_B //_{\Lambda} H$ of \mathcal{O}_B at the value Λ of the moment map for H .*

In particular, as noted in [16], a theorem of Vergne [99] implies \mathcal{O}_B has global Darboux coordinates, which leads to the fact that \mathcal{M}^* does not change under deformations of Q (more precisely, under ‘admissible’ deformations, defined in [28]).

Now, in the multiplicative case, we will describe three spaces $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}$ which are the multiplicative analogues of the spaces $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}, \mathcal{O}_B, \mathcal{O}$, respectively. A key point is that: \mathcal{C} is not a conjugacy class of G_k if $k > 1$. They have quasi-Hamiltonian actions of $(G \times H), H, G$, respectively, and \mathcal{M}_B will have three descriptions:

$$\mathcal{M}_B \cong \mathcal{C} // G \cong \mathcal{B} //_q H \cong G \backslash \mathcal{A} //_q H,$$

where $q = \exp(2\pi i \Lambda) \in H$, analogous to

$$\mathcal{M}^* \cong \mathcal{O} // G \cong \mathcal{O}_B //_{\Lambda} H \cong G \backslash \tilde{\mathcal{O}} //_{\Lambda} H.$$

The first step is as follows:

Theorem 13 ([19]) *Suppose $Q = \sum_1^r A_i / z^i$ has regular semi-simple leading term A_r , where $r = k - 1$. Let U_{\pm} be the unipotent radicals of a pair of opposite Borels $B_{\pm} \subset G$. Then the ‘fission space’*

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(Q) = G \times (U_+ \times U_-)^r \times H$$

is an algebraic quasi-Hamiltonian $(G \times H)$ -space.

For example, if $G = \text{GL}_2$ or SL_2 ,

$$U_+ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, U_- = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ * & 1 \end{pmatrix}, H = \begin{pmatrix} * & 0 \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \subset G.$$

In fact, [19] proves this for arbitrary complex reductive groups G . The space \mathcal{A} is denoted $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}/L$ in [19] Rmk 4, p. 6. The simplest fully non-abelian extension (with B_{\pm} replaced by arbitrary opposite parabolics, and H by their common Levi subgroup) appears in [24]. More generally, see [28] Thm 7.6 for the fission spaces $\mathcal{A}(Q)$ for arbitrary irregular types Q , and [33] for the twisted case.

The spaces $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A} // G$ and $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{A} //_q H$ follow from this. For example,

$$\mathcal{B} = \{(\mathbf{S}, h) \in (U_+ \times U_-)^r \times H \mid h S_{2r} \cdots S_2 S_1 = 1\},$$

which is a quasi-Hamiltonian H space with moment map h^{-1} . Here, $\mathbf{S} = (S_1, \dots, S_{2r})$, with $S_{\text{odd/even}} \in U_{+/-}$, respectively.

For example, it is now a simple exercise, in the case $r = 3, G = \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}) \supset H \cong \mathbb{C}^*$, to compute the quotient $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{B}} = \mathcal{B} //_{\mathfrak{q}} H$ and obtain the Flaschka–Newell surface.

The map $\nu_{\mathbf{Q}}$ of Thm 11 now goes from $\mathcal{O} // G$ to $\mathcal{C} // G$, and similarly for any number of poles on \mathbb{P}^1 , with $\mathcal{O}_i = \mathcal{O}_i(Q_i, \Lambda_i)$, and $\mathcal{C}_i = \mathcal{C}_i(Q_i, \Lambda_i)$:

$$\nu_{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{Q}} : (\mathcal{O}_1 \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}_m) // G \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{C}_m) // G.$$

The wild character varieties of any irregular curve $\Sigma = (\Sigma, D, \mathbf{Q})$ are similar:

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{B}}(\Sigma, \Lambda) \cong (\mathbb{D}^{\otimes g} \otimes \mathcal{C}_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{C}_m) // G,$$

where g is the genus of Σ , and $\mathbb{D} = G^2$ (which is a quasi-Hamiltonian G space with moment map $aba^{-1}b^{-1}$). For generic elements Λ_i , the spaces $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{B}}(\Sigma, \Lambda)$ are smooth symplectic algebraic varieties, and a formula for their dimension is in [28] Rmk 9.12. A more intrinsic approach, involving the space of Stokes representations $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{S}}(\Pi, G)$, generalizing the familiar space of fundamental group representations, appears in [28] and is reviewed in [29].

The theory of irregular isomonodromy [51, 53, 67] lies behind this notion of an irregular curve/wild Riemann surface (showing that the irregular type is on the same footing as the moduli of the curve), although the recent extensions [27, 28] go beyond the classical theory by allowing arbitrary irregular types (e.g. the leading coefficient may have repeated eigenvalues). The underlying idea is justified by the following.

Theorem 14 ([16, 19, 28]) *Suppose $\underline{\Sigma} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ is an admissible family of irregular curves over a base \mathbb{B} . Then the corresponding bundle of wild character varieties $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ is a local system of Poisson varieties. In particular, it carries a natural complete flat Poisson Ehresmann connection (the irregular isomonodromy connection).*

In particular, this implies that the fundamental group of \mathbb{B} acts on the fibres $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{B}}(\Sigma, \Lambda)$ by algebraic Poisson automorphisms. For example, many G -braid group actions occur this way [18]. Considering all such families leads to the moduli stack of admissible deformations of a given wild Riemann surface and, in turn, to the wild mapping class group action on the wild character varieties.

4. More Examples

Thus the aim is to construct a large table of non-abelian Hodge spaces and find which are isomorphic (or isogenous, deformations of each other, etc). The first step can be initiated by glancing at papers/books on integrable systems or isomonodromy, and might begin as follows:

Rational map Φ	Integrable system \mathcal{M}_{Dol}	Isomonodromy system \mathcal{M}_{DR}	(Wild) character variety \mathcal{M}_{B}
$(A + Bz) \frac{dz}{z}$	Miščenko–Fomenko	Dual Schlesinger (Jimbo–Miwa–Môri–Sato)	G^*
$\sum \frac{A_i}{z-a_i} dz$	Garnier (classical Gaudin)	Schlesinger	G^n/G
$\sum_1^3 \frac{A_i}{z-a_i} dz, \mathfrak{sl}_2$		Painlevé VI	Fricke–Klein–Vogt
$(A + Bz + Cz^2) dz$ $\mathfrak{sl}_2, C \text{ generic}$		Painlevé II	Flaschka–Newell
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots

The first row includes the Miščenko–Fomenko ‘shift of argument’ integrable systems [77] (for a recent review, see [34, 50]). For B regular semisimple, the corresponding isomonodromy systems fit into the class considered by Jimbo, Miwa, Môri and Sato [66]. The corresponding (framed) wild character varieties are the standard dual Poisson Lie groups G^* (the Poisson varieties underlying the Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum groups)—see [17]. Thus, even simple wild character varieties seem important. The underlying unframed/hyperkähler spaces are $\mathcal{L} //_{\mathfrak{q}} T$ for symplectic leaves $\mathcal{L} \subset G^*$. In this case, the wild mapping class group coincides with the so-called quantum Weyl group [18].

The next row is the tame case on \mathbb{P}^1 : the isomonodromy system is due to Schlesinger [89] and this led to the corresponding integrable system [54]. The character varieties are the tame genus zero ones discussed above. The next row is the case of this with \mathfrak{sl}_2 and four poles, related to Painlevé VI and the Fricke–Klein–Vogt surfaces.

It turns out the first two rows are isomorphic, for general linear groups: for the integrable systems, see [1]; for the isomonodromy systems, this is Harnad’s duality [55]; for the character varieties, this follows from work on the Fourier–Laplace transform [8, 74] (summarised in [30] §2); and, for the full hyperkähler metric, one can upgrade this to a Nahm transform [96, 97]. Their full structures as ‘non-abelian Hodge spaces’ really are isomorphic. For example, we can take the Fricke–Klein–Vogt surface and ask how it arises explicitly on the irregular side in the first row, in this case in terms of rank 3 bundles. This can be done—see [20] for the formulas.

More generally, we expect that any tame character variety of complex dimension 2 on the four-punctured sphere should be a Fricke–Klein–Vogt surface. To test this, take G to be the simple group of type G_2 . It has dimension 14 and has a special conjugacy class $\mathcal{C} \subset G$ of dimension 6 (a complex analogue of the 6-sphere). Then, if we take $\mathcal{C}_{\infty} \subset G$ to be a generic class, the character variety

$$(\mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{C}_{\infty}) // G \tag{12}$$

has dimension $3 \cdot 6 + 12 - 2 \cdot 14 = 2$, and our expectation holds:

Theorem 15 ([32]) *The tame $G_2(\mathbb{C})$ character variety (12) is isomorphic to a ‘symmetric’ Fricke–Klein–Vogt surface (7), with $a = b = c$.*

4.1. H3 Surfaces

More generally, we expect all the cases of complex dimension 2 are as follows (from the theory of Painlevé equations, and its extension by Sakai [88] related to connections on curves and thus hyperkähler manifolds in [22]). They are complete hyperkähler 4-manifolds and so are non-compact analogues of the K3 surfaces. We call them H3 surfaces in honour of Higgs, Hitchin and Hodge. The minimal (or ‘standard’) representations of these non-abelian Hodge spaces are as follows:

Space	\tilde{E}_8	\tilde{E}_7	\tilde{E}_6	\tilde{D}_4	$\tilde{A}_3 = \tilde{D}_3$	\tilde{D}_2	\tilde{D}_1	\tilde{D}_0	\tilde{A}_2	\tilde{A}_1	\tilde{A}_0
Rank	6	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pole orders	111	111	111	1111	211	22	$2\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}\tilde{2}$	31	4	$\tilde{4}$

All these are over the Riemann sphere; *Rank* means the rank of the vector bundles, and *Pole orders* means the orders of the poles of the connections/Higgs fields. The tildes ($\tilde{}$) on the pole order indicate a twisted irregular type (which here means having a nilpotent leading coefficient). The standard representations of the first four cases are thus tame, and the other spaces have no known tame representations. The cases \tilde{E}_8, \tilde{E}_7 require the residues to be in special adjoint orbits, determined by the affine Dynkin diagram (see [22]). More details/references are in [26] §3.2.

In each case, the label indicates that the open part \mathcal{M}^* is diffeomorphic to the corresponding ALE or ALF hyperkähler 4-manifold, from [5, 38, 41, 56, 63, 70]; e.g. \mathcal{M}^* is the Eguchi–Hanson space for Painlevé II/ \tilde{A}_1 (as above), or \mathbb{C}^2 for \tilde{A}_0 , or the Atiyah–Hitchin manifold for \tilde{D}_0 . For the most part, this matches the affine Weyl symmetry group of the Painlevé equation found by Okamoto [84], but this viewpoint leads to a better understanding, since we can now generalize to higher dimensions. (It is not clear how to generalize the ‘perpendicular’ labelling preferred in [84, 88].)

4.2. Quiver Varieties

The higher dimensional analogue of Kronheimer’s construction [70] of the ALE spaces are the additive/Nakajima quiver varieties [80], and we can ask if some of them occur among the additive spaces \mathcal{M}^* , generalizing the special affine Dynkin graphs occurring in the H3 story, and the stars in [40]. This is true and yields a theory of ‘Dynkin diagrams’ for some of the non-abelian Hodge spaces. In brief, the quiver varieties arise (symplectically) as follows. Given any graph Γ with nodes I , and an I -graded vector space V , there is a vector space $\text{Rep}(\Gamma, V)$ of representations of Γ on V (we view Γ as a doubled quiver—each edge denotes two oppositely oriented quiver edges). This is a Hamiltonian H space, where

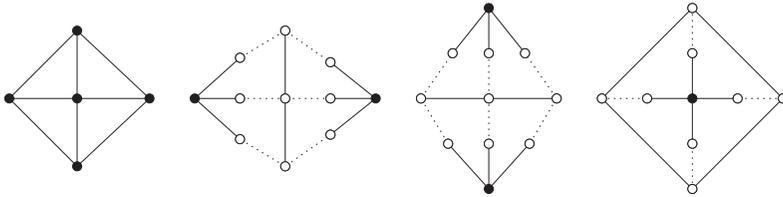


Figure 1 Four readings of the graph $\Gamma(221) = 2 \cdot \Gamma(21) = 1 \cdot \Gamma(22)$, from [23].

$H = \prod_i \text{GL}(V_i)$. Performing the symplectic reduction (at a central value λ of the moment map) yields the quiver variety $\text{Rep}(\Gamma, V) //_{\lambda} H$. Now suppose $G = \text{GL}_n$ and we have an irregular curve $\Sigma = (\mathbb{P}^1, \infty, Q)$. Let $\mathbb{C}^n = \bigoplus_i V_i$ be the eigenspaces of Q , with eigenvalue $q_i \in z\mathbb{C}[z]$ on V_i , so $H = \prod \text{GL}(V_i)$ is the centralizer of Q , and $\mathcal{M}^* \cong \mathcal{O}_B //_{\Lambda} H$, as above. Let $\Gamma(Q)$ be the ‘fission graph’, with nodes I and $(\deg(q_i - q_j) - 1)$ edges between $i, j \in I$ (it was defined in an equivalent way, involving splaying/fission, in [23] Apx C).

Theorem 16 ([23, 58]) *The orbit \mathcal{O}_B is isomorphic to $\text{Rep}(\Gamma(Q), V)$ as a Hamiltonian H space; consequently \mathcal{M}^* is a Nakajima quiver variety.*

The reduction by H at Λ corresponds to glueing a leg (type A Dynkin graph) onto each node of $\Gamma(Q)$ to obtain a larger graph $\hat{\Gamma}(Q)$ —we call such graphs ‘supernova graphs’ as they generalize the stars (cf. [27] Def. 9.1). More generally, one can add some simple poles and still obtain that \mathcal{M}^* is a quiver variety (as in [23]), giving more ‘modular’ interpretations of certain Nakajima quiver varieties (as moduli spaces of connections), making contact with [40] in the tame case; e.g. from this we can define spaces that should be the Hilbert schemes of the $H3$ surfaces ([23] p. 12, [27] §11.4).

In the simply laced case, the fission graphs are exactly the complete k -partite graphs, determined by integer partitions with k parts (see [23]). Each such graph can be ‘read’ in terms of connections in $(k + 1)$ different ways, giving isomorphic moduli spaces (both the open parts [23, 27] and the full spaces [30]; see Figure 1).

This leads to the Kac–Moody Weyl group of the supernova graph (the ‘global Weyl group’ of the corresponding irregular curve), and [27] shows how it acts to give isomorphisms between the isomonodromy systems (generalizing Harnad’s duality), and between the integrable systems. In turn, considering the corresponding wild character varieties yields a new theory of multiplicative quiver varieties [30, 31]—we really can attach the whole non-abelian Hodge space to the graph.

Acknowledgments

The link to the \tilde{D}_0 – \tilde{D}_2 ALF spaces came from discussions with Cherkis (in 2008 for \tilde{D}_2 , and in the question session after the author’s 2012 Banff talk for \tilde{D}_0, \tilde{D}_1 , in response to a question by Neitzke). The notion of ‘good’ came out of discussions with Yamakawa (cf. [33]).

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