

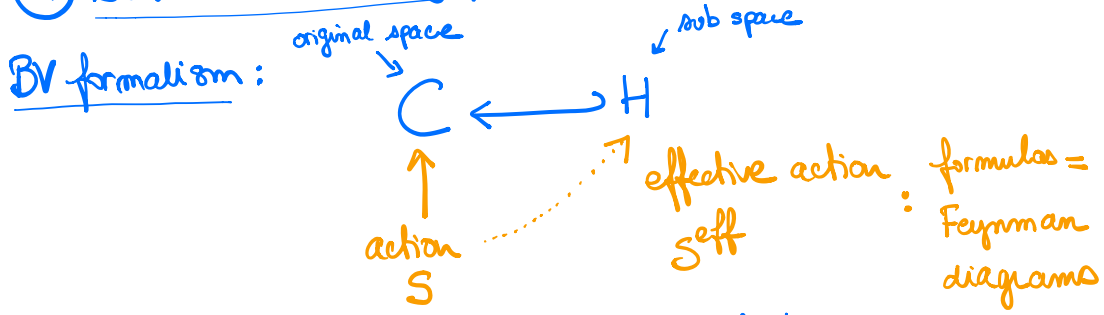
Operadic renormalisation group

[Higher structures in Renormalisation, "Vienna"]

Joint work (to appear) with Ricardo Campos

- ① BV vs HTT
- ② Deformation theory of homotopy algebras
- ③ Applications

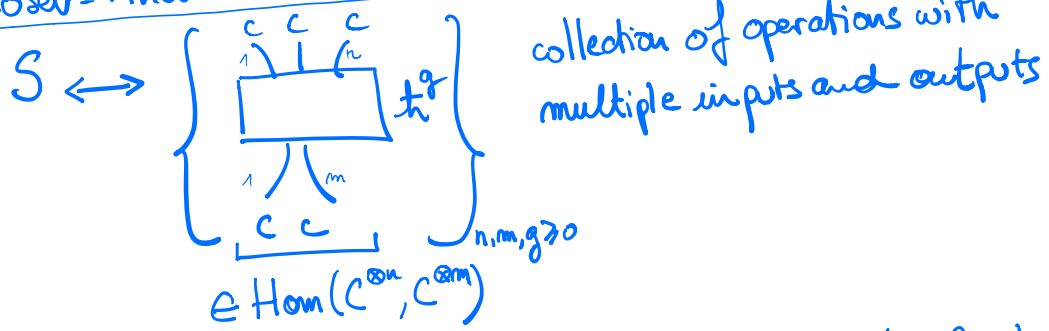
① Batalin-Vilkovisky formalism = Homotopy transfer theorem



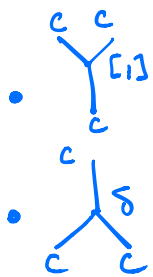
$S \in S(C \oplus S^*C)[[\hbar]]$: quantum Weyl algebra
 \hookrightarrow solution to the quantum master equation (aka Maurer-Cartan eq.)

$$\hbar \Delta S + \frac{1}{2} [S, S] = 0 \iff \Delta e^{S/\hbar} = 0$$

Losev-Mnev-Merkulov interpretation



MC equation \iff homotopy unimodular Lie bialgebra
 i.e. an " ∞ " relaxed version of

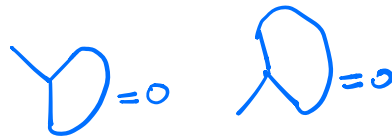


Lie bracket (Jacobi relation)

Lie cobracket ("co" Jacobi relation)

compatibility relation

compatibility with the trace



C: chain complex

H: its homology groups



Contracting homotopy

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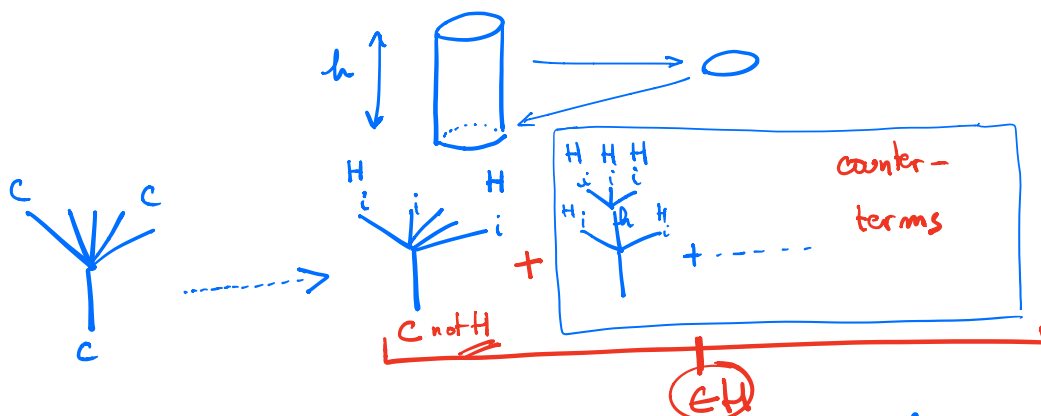
Propagator

$S = (\text{homotopy})$ unimodular Lie bi-algebra

$S_{\text{eff}} =$ homotopy transferred structure

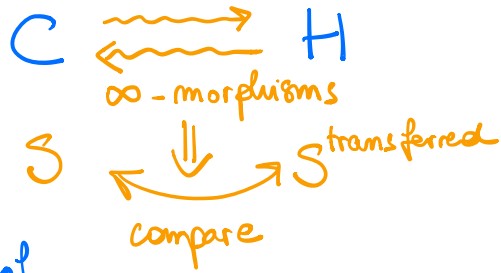
formula = sum of labelled graphs

Homotopy transfer theorem [Hoffbeck-Leray-V.]



\longleftrightarrow Perturbation theory, Renormalisation theory

Idea: HTT gives more



Ex: modules over the algebra of dual numbers $T(x)/(x^2)$,

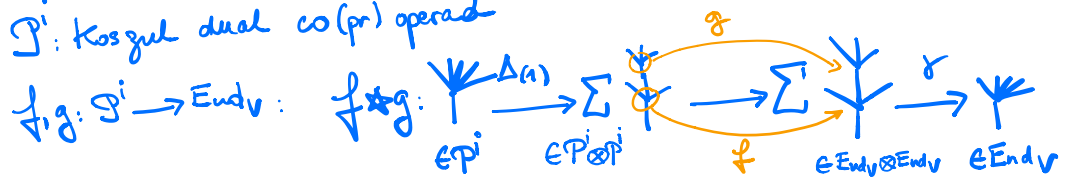
$S^{\text{tr}} = \text{Connes' } B \Rightarrow$ definition of cyclic homology
and $\leftarrow \infty\text{-morphisms} =$ Chern characters.

Leading question: Interpretation of $\leftarrow \infty\text{-morphisms}$ in the BV-formalism?

② Deformation theory of homotopy algebras (where the HTT sits)

Type of operations End_V	Governing notion \mathcal{P}	Type of "algebra" $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \text{End}_V$	Convolution algebra $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{P}, V} := (\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{P}^i; \text{End}_V), *)$
$\text{Hom}(V, V)$ †	assoc. alg.	\mathcal{P} -module	associative
$\text{Hom}(V^{\otimes n}, V)$ †	operad	\mathcal{P} -algebra	pre-Lie
$\text{Hom}(V^{\otimes n}, V^{\otimes m})$ †	properad	\mathcal{P} -gebra	Lie admissible

\mathcal{P}^i : Koszul dual co(pr) operad



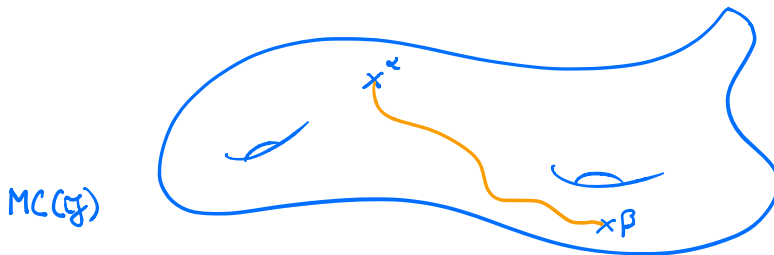
Def [Pre-Lie] $(x * y) * z - x * (y * z) = (x * z) * y - x * (z * y)$

\Downarrow
 $[x, y] := x * y - y * x$ Lie bracket (Jacobi relation)

Def [Lie admissible] $[,]$ Lie bracket
 \iff \star satisfies a 12-terms relation

α solution to the Maurer-Cartan equation $\partial\alpha + \frac{1}{2}[\alpha, \alpha] = 0$
 in $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{P}, V} \xleftrightarrow{1-1} \mathcal{P}\text{-}(\text{al})\text{-gebra structure on } V.$

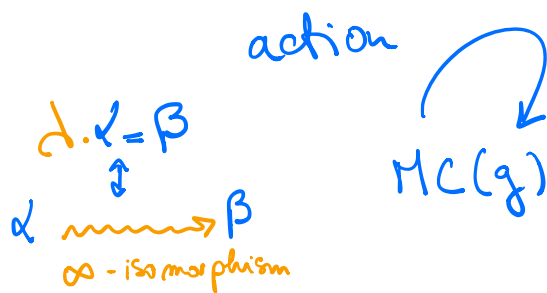
Ex: $\text{Ad}, \text{Log}, \text{Birkhoff}, \dots$



Integration: Gauge group

$$G := (\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{BCH}, 0)$$

Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff formula



Issue: Both BCH and action formulas are complicated! (for me)

"Effective" Integration:

$$\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{P}, V} = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{P}^i, \text{End}_V) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{I}, \text{End}_V) \oplus \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{P}}(\overline{\mathcal{P}}, \text{End}_V)$$

$\Delta: \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \text{id}_V$

$\overline{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{P}, V} :=$

$\mathcal{L} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{MC}(\mathfrak{g}) \\ \mathfrak{g} \subset \overline{\mathfrak{g}} \end{matrix} \right.$

Case 1: \mathcal{P} associative algebra $\Rightarrow (\overline{\mathfrak{g}}, \star)$ associative algebra

Exponential map: $e^{\alpha} := \mathbb{1} + \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \star \alpha + \frac{1}{6} \alpha \star \alpha \star \alpha + \dots$

Proposition

• $\bar{g} \xrightleftharpoons[\exp]{\log} \mathbb{1} \oplus \bar{g}$ inverse group isomorphisms

$G = (\bar{g}_0, BCH, \circ)$ $\mathcal{G} := (\mathbb{1} \oplus \bar{g}_0, \star, \mathbb{1})$: ^{Deformation} gauge group

• Action of \mathcal{G} on $MC(\bar{g})$: $d \cdot \alpha = e^d \star \alpha \star e^{-d}$

Case [2]: Poperad $\Rightarrow (\bar{g}, \star)$ pre Lie algebra

Exponential map: $e^{\alpha} = \mathbb{1} + \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \star \alpha + \frac{1}{6} (\alpha \star \alpha) \star \alpha + \dots$

[Agrachov - Gamkrelidze]
Cayley?

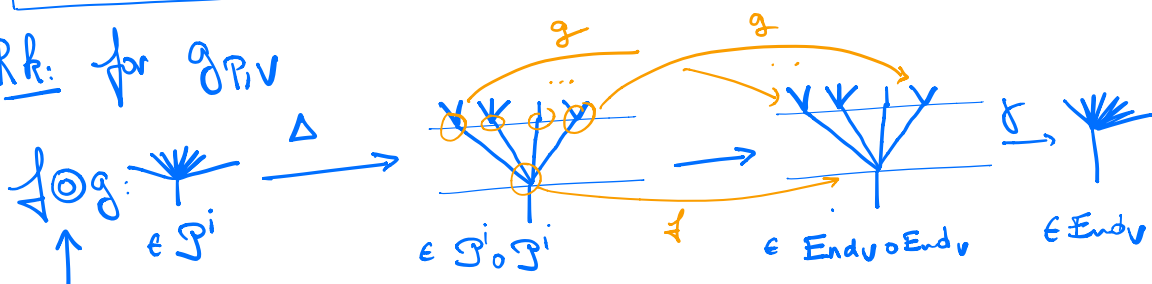
Theorem [Dotsenko-Shadrin-V.]

• $\bar{g} \xrightleftharpoons[\exp]{\log = \text{Magnus}} \mathbb{1} \oplus \bar{g}$ inverse group isomorphisms
 \mapsto "group of formal flows"

$G = (\bar{g}_0, BCH, \circ)$ $\mathcal{G} := (\mathbb{1} \oplus \bar{g}_0, \odot, \mathbb{1})$
 \leftarrow = sum of symmetric braces

• Action of \mathcal{G} on $MC(\bar{g})$: $d \cdot \alpha = (e^d \star \alpha) \odot e^{-d}$

Rk: for \mathcal{G}_{PIV}



↳ "very" operadic

Case [3]: \mathcal{P} properad $\Rightarrow (\bar{\mathcal{g}}, \star)$ Lie admissible

? Exponential map:

$$e^x := 1 + x + \frac{1}{2} x \star x + \frac{1}{6} (x \star (x \star x) + \dots)$$

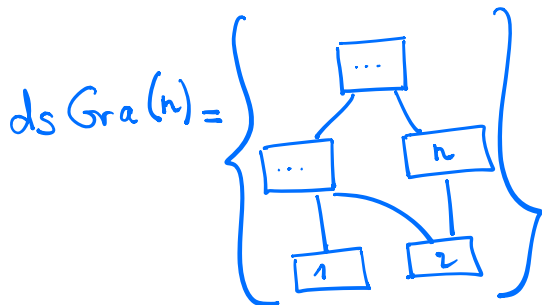
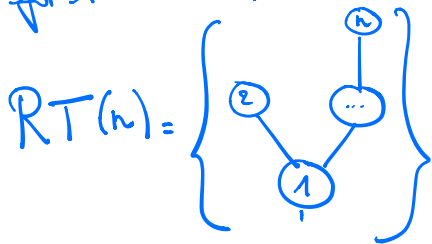
↳ does not work

↳ does not work

???

Algebraic structure on $\bar{\mathcal{g}}_{PIV}$		Exponential
Minimal (infinitesimal)	Maximal (global)	
As	As	$e^x = \sum_{\mu \in \text{As}(n)} \frac{1}{n!} \mu(x_1, \dots, x_n)$
pre Lie	\cong Rooted Trees (RT)	$e^x = \sum_{\mu \in \text{RT}(n)} \frac{1}{n!} \mu(x_1, \dots, x_n)$
Lie admissible $\not\cong$	Directed Simple Graphs (dsGra)	$e^x := \sum_{\mu \in \text{dsGra}(n)} \frac{1}{n!} \mu(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

↑ for the MC equation all operations ↑



2 exp is no more an iteration of generating products.

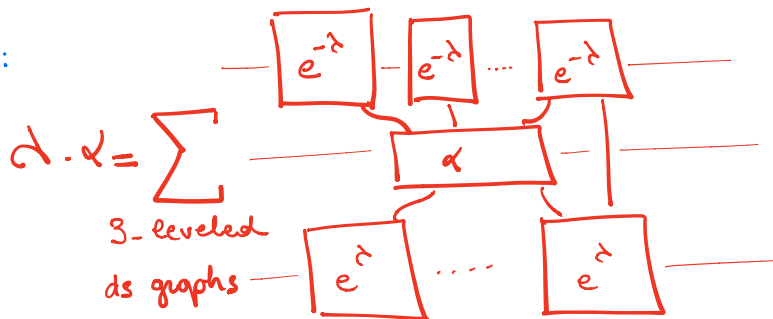
connected
at most one edge between 2 vertices

Theorem [Campos-V.] \mathfrak{g} : dsGra-algebra (like $\mathfrak{g}_{P,V}$)

• $\bar{\mathfrak{g}} \xrightleftharpoons[\text{exp}]{\text{log} = \text{new Magnus}} \mathbb{1} \oplus \bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ inverse group isomorphisms

$G = (\bar{\mathfrak{g}}_0, \text{BCH}, \circ)$ $\mathcal{G} := (\mathbb{1} + \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_0, \odot, \mathbb{1})$
 $(\mathbb{1} + u) \odot (\mathbb{1} + y) = \mathbb{1} + \sum_{\substack{\text{2-levelled} \\ \text{ds graphs } \gamma}} \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(\gamma)|} \gamma(u, y)$

• \mathcal{G} action on $\text{MC}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$:



③ Applications

\exists 3 functorial ways to produce \mathfrak{P}_∞ -gebras \Leftarrow they all come from the above (deformation) gauge group action.

① Twisting procedure

paradigm: V \mathfrak{L}_∞ -algebra $\xrightarrow{\alpha \in \text{MC}(V)}$ V^α : "twisted" \mathfrak{L}_∞ -algebra

Here: works in full generality for \mathfrak{P}_∞ -gebras ($e^\alpha \in \mathcal{G}$)
 \rightarrow Ex: for homotopy involutive Lie bialgebras: Cieliebak - Fukaya - Latschev in symplectic field theories.

(ii) → Koszul hierarchy

General case: V chain complex $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ \mathcal{P}'_{∞} -gebra structure on V

\mathcal{P} -gebra structure on $V \in \mathcal{G}$

Ex: $\mathcal{P} = A_s, Com$: formulas for the cumulants in NC probability à la Voiculescu.

(iii) → Homotopy Transfer Theorem



$(\alpha, h) \rightarrow$ Fixed point equation \rightarrow solution $\Phi \in \mathcal{G}$

Thm [Campos-V.]

$$\alpha^{\text{transferred}} = \Phi \cdot \alpha$$

$$\alpha \xrightarrow{\Phi} \alpha^{\text{tr}}$$

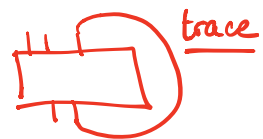
∞ -isomorphism

action $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ effective action

\mathcal{G} : "Renormalisation group"

Finished? Do we have enough higher algebra to deal with the BV formalism?

NOT YET: properads $\dots \rightarrow$ wheeled properads



Thank you for your attention

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