

The Skein Partition Function

joint work with D. Jordan, M. Vancraeynest and M. Vazirani
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Julia Bierent

Supervisor: Pr. David Jordan

University of Edinburgh

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Table of Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Skein modules
- 3 Mapping tori
- 4 The Skein Partition Function
- 5 Link to DT-invariants theory

Table of Contents

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- 2 Skein modules
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Skein modules are vector spaces

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Conjecture (Witten) : Skein modules of closed 3-manifolds are finite dimensional

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Introduction

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Skein modules of tori (Gunningham, Jordan, Vazirani [3], 2024)

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Skein modules of tori (Gunningham, Jordan, Vazirani [3], 2024)

Skein modules of mapping tori (Kinnear [4], 2024)

Table of Contents

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- 4 The Skein Partition Function
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Definition

A **basic** GL_N -**skein** in an orientable 3-manifold M is an oriented, embedded ribbon graph, where the edges are either solid (black) or dashed (red) and where each vertex is one of the following $(N + 1)$ -valent vertices



The GL_N -**skein module** $Sk_{GL_N}(M)$, is the $\mathbb{C}(q)$ -span of the isotopy classes of basic GL_N -skeins embedded in M , modulo the skein relations applied in embedded cylinders $D^2 \times I \hookrightarrow M$.

Skein relations

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \\ \diagdown \diagup \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \diagup \\ \diagup \diagdown \end{array} = (q - q^{-1}) \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array},$$

$$q^{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{red } \diagup \diagdown \\ \text{red } \diagdown \diagup \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{red } \uparrow \\ \text{red } \uparrow \end{array} = q^N \begin{array}{c} \text{red } \diagdown \diagup \\ \text{red } \diagup \diagdown \end{array},$$

$$\bigcirc = [N] \emptyset, \quad \uparrow \rho = q^N \uparrow, \quad \text{red } \bigcirc = \emptyset, \quad \text{red } \uparrow \rho = q^N \text{red } \uparrow,$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{red } \diagup \diagdown \\ \diagdown \diagup \end{array} = q^2 \begin{array}{c} \text{red } \diagup \diagdown \\ \text{red } \diagdown \diagup \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \diagup \\ \text{red } \diagup \diagdown \end{array} = q^2 \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \diagup \\ \text{red } \diagdown \diagup \end{array},$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \dots \diagup \\ \diagdown \dots \diagdown \end{array} = \frac{q^{\binom{N}{2}}}{[N]!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} (-q)^{-\ell(\sigma)} \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \dots \uparrow \\ \boxed{\sigma} \\ \uparrow \dots \uparrow \end{array}.$$

Table of Contents

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- 3 Mapping tori**
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Definition

The **mapping torus** of diffeomorphism $\gamma \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ of the 2-torus T^2 is defined by

$$M_\gamma := T^2 \times I / (x, 0) \sim (\gamma(x), 1).$$

Table of Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Skein modules
- 3 Mapping tori
- 4 The Skein Partition Function**
- 5 Link to DT-invariants theory

The GL_N Skeins Partition Function

Definition

The *Skeins Partition Function* of a 3-manifold M is

$$\mathcal{Z}_M(t) := 1 + \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \dim \text{Sk}_{GL_N}(M) \cdot t^N.$$

Theorem (B., Jordan, Vancraeynest, Vazirani 2025 [1])

For $\gamma \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$, the Skeins Partition Function of M_γ admits the following expansion:

$$\mathcal{Z}_{M_\gamma}(t) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - t^k)^{-c_k},$$

where $c_k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{d|k} \phi\left(\frac{k}{d}\right) |\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^d) - 2|$ for generic γ .

Examples

γ	$c_k(\gamma)$ for $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$	$\dim \text{Sk}_{\text{GL}_N}(M_\gamma)$ for $N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	2, 7, 18, 52, 146, 463, ...	2, 10, 36, 142, 520, 1980, 7344, ...
Id	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 15, 22, 30, ...
-Id	4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, ...	4, 11, 28, 63, 132, 264, 504, 928, ...
S	2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, ...	2, 6, 12, 25, 46, 86, 148, 255, 420, ...
TS	1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, ...	1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 27, 40, 66, 97, ...
$-TS$	3, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, ...	3, 9, 20, 45, 90, 176, 324, 585, ...
T	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, ...	1, 3, 6, 13, 24, 48, 86, 160, 282, ...
$-T$	4, 2, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, ...	4, 12, 32, 77, 172, 366, 744, 1460, ...
T^2	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, ...	2, 7, 18, 47, 110, 258, 568, 1237, ...

Table of Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Skein modules
- 3 Mapping tori
- 4 The Skein Partition Function
- 5 Link to DT-invariants theory

Skein partition function and DT-invariants theory

Conjecture

Cohomological Donaldson-Thomas invariants $\simeq$ Skein modules

In the GL_N -Partition function of mapping tori, $c_k > 0$. Same has been proven for cohomological DT-invariants.

Conjecture

The skein partition function of any closed oriented 3-manifold admits an Euler expansion with non-negative exponents c_k .

Thank you!

References

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