Max-Planck-Institut
für Mathematik
in den Naturwissenschaften
Leipzig

String, dilaton and divisor equation in
symplectic field theory

by

Oliver Fabert, and Paolo Rossi

STRING, DILATON AND DIVISOR EQUATION IN SYMPLECTIC FIELD THEORY

OLIVER FABERT AND PAOLO ROSSI

ABSTRACT. Infinite dimensional Hamiltonian systems appear naturally in the rich algebraic structure of Symplectic Field Theory. Carefully defining a generalization of gravitational descendants and adding them to the picture, one can produce an infinite number of symmetries of such systems . As in Gromov-Witten theory, the study of the topological meaning of gravitational descendants yields new differential equations for the SFT Hamiltonian, where the key point is to understand the dependence of the algebraic constructions on choices of auxiliary data like contact form, cylindrical almost complex structure, abstract perturbations, differential forms and coherent collections of sections used to define gravitational descendants.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

Symplectic field theory (SFT), introduced by H. Hofer, A. Givental and Y. Eliashberg in 2000 ([EGH]), is a very large project and can be viewed as a topological quantum field theory approach to Gromov-Witten theory. Besides providing a unified view on established pseudoholomorphic curve theories like symplectic Floer homology, contact homology and Gromov-Witten theory, it leads to numerous new applications and opens new routes yet to be explored.

While symplectic field theory leads to algebraic invariants with very rich algebraic structures, it was pointed out by Eliashberg in his ICM 2006 plenary talk ([E]) that the integrable systems of rational Gromov-Witten theory very naturally appear in rational symplectic field theory by using the link between the rational symplectic field theory of prequantization spaces in the Morse-Bott version and the rational Gromov-Witten potential of the underlying symplectic manifold, see the recent papers [R1], [R2] by the second author. Indeed, after introducing gravitational descendants as in Gromov-Witten theory, it is precisely the rich algebraic formalism of SFT with its Weyl and Poisson structures that provides a natural link between symplectic field theory and (quantum) integrable systems.

Carefully defining a generalization of gravitational descendants and adding them to the picture, the first author has shown in [F] that one can assign to every contact manifold an infinite sequence of commuting Hamiltonian systems on SFT homology and the question of their integrability arises. For this it is important to fully understand the algebraic structure of gravitational descendants in SFT. While it is well-known that in Gromov-Witten theory the topological meaning of gravitational descendants leads to new differential equations for the Gromov-Witten potential, it is interesting to ask how these rich algebraic structures carry over from Gromov-Witten theory to symplectic field theory.

As a first step, we will show in this paper how the well-known string, dilaton and divisor equations generalize from Gromov-Witten theory to symplectic field theory, where the key point is the covariance of the algebraic constructions under choices of auxiliary data like contact form, cylindrical almost complex structure, abstract perturbations and coherent collections of sections used to define gravitational descendants. It will turn that we obtained the same equations as in Gromov-Witten theory (up to contributions of constant curves), but these however only hold after passing to SFT homology.

Most of this paper was written when both authors were members of the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute (MSRI) in Berkeley and it was finished when the first author was a postdoc at the Max Planck Institute (MPI) for Mathematics in the Sciences in Germany and the second author was a postdoc at the Institut de Mathematiques de Jussieu, Paris VI. They want to thank the institutes for their hospitality and their great working environment. Further they want to thank Y. Eliashberg, A. Givental, J. Latschev and D. Zvonkine for useful discussions.

2. SFT and commuting quantum Hamiltonian systems

Symplectic field theory (SFT) is a very large project, initiated by Eliashberg, Givental and Hofer in their paper [EGH], designed to describe in a unified way the theory of pseudoholomorphic curves in symplectic and contact topology. Besides providing a unified view on well-known theories like symplectic Floer homology and Gromov-Witten theory, it shows how to assign algebraic invariants to closed contact manifolds $(V, \xi = \{\lambda = 0\})$:

Recall that a contact one-form λ defines a vector field R on V by $R \in \ker d\lambda$ and $\lambda(R) = 1$, which is called the Reeb vector field. We assume that the contact form is Morse in the sense that all closed orbits of the Reeb vector field are nondegenerate in the sense of [BEHWZ]; in particular, the set of closed Reeb orbits is discrete. The invariants are defined by counting $\underline{J}$-holomorphic curves in $\mathbb{R} \times V$ which are asymptotically cylindrical over chosen collections of Reeb orbits $\Gamma^{\pm} = \{\gamma_1^{\pm}, ..., \gamma_{n\pm}^{\pm}\}$ as the $\mathbb{R}$-factor tends to $\pm\infty$, see [BEHWZ]. The almost complex structure $\underline{J}$ on the cylindrical manifold $\mathbb{R} \times V$ is required to be cylindrical in the sense that it is $\mathbb{R}$-independent, links the two natural vector fields on $\mathbb{R} \times V$, namely the Reeb vector field R and the $\mathbb{R}$-direction ∂_s, by $\underline{J}\partial_s = R$, and turns the distribution ξ on V into a complex subbundle of TV, $\xi = TV \cap \underline{J}TV$. We denote by $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R}$ the corresponding compactified moduli space of genus g curves with r additional marked points representing the absolute homology class $A \in H_2(V)$ using a choice of spanning surfaces ([BEHWZ],[EGH]). Possibly after choosing abstract perturbations using polyfolds following [HWZ], we get that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)$ is a (weighted branched) manifold with corners of dimension equal to the Fredholm index of the Cauchy-Riemann operator for $\underline{J}$. *Note that as in [F]*

we will not discuss transversality for the Cauchy-Riemann operator but just refer to the upcoming papers on polyfolds by H. Hofer and his co-workers.

Let us now briefly introduce the algebraic formalism of SFT as described in [EGH]:

Recall that a multiply-covered Reeb orbit γ^k is called bad if $\mathrm{CZ}(\gamma^k) \neq \mathrm{CZ}(\gamma)$ mod 2, where $\mathrm{CZ}(\gamma)$ denotes the Conley-Zehnder index of γ. Calling a Reeb orbit γ *good* if it is not bad we assign to every good Reeb orbit γ two formal graded variables p_γ, q_γ with grading

$$|p_\gamma| = m - 3 - \mathrm{CZ}(\gamma), |q_\gamma| = m - 3 + \mathrm{CZ}(\gamma)$$

when $\dim V = 2m - 1$. Assuming we have chosen a basis $A_0, ..., A_N$ of $H_2(V)$, we assign to every A_i a formal variables z_i with grading $|z_i| = -2c_1(A_i)$. In order to include higher-dimensional moduli spaces we further assume that a string of closed (homogeneous) differential forms $\Theta = (\theta_1, ..., \theta_N)$ on V is chosen and assign to every $\theta_\alpha \in \Omega^*(V)$ a formal variables t_α with grading

$$|t_\alpha| = 2 - \deg \theta_\alpha.$$

Finally, let $\hbar$ be another formal variable of degree $|\hbar| = 2(m - 3)$.

Let $\mathfrak{W}$ be the graded Weyl algebra over $\mathbb{C}$ of power series in the variables $\hbar, p_\gamma$ and t_i with coefficients which are polynomials in the variables q_γ and z_n, which is equipped with the associative product $\star$ in which all variables super-commute according to their grading except for the variables p_γ, q_γ corresponding to the same Reeb orbit γ,

$$[p_\gamma, q_\gamma] = p_\gamma \star q_\gamma - (-1)^{|p_\gamma||q_\gamma|} q_\gamma \star p_\gamma = \kappa_\gamma \hbar.$$

(κ_γ denotes the multiplicity of γ.) Since it is shown in [EGH] that the bracket of two elements in $\mathfrak{W}$ gives an element in $\hbar \mathfrak{W}$, it follows that we get a bracket on the module $\hbar^{-1} \mathfrak{W}$. Following [EGH] we further introduce the Poisson algebra $\mathfrak{P}$ of formal power series in the variables p_γ and t_i with coefficients which are polynomials in the variables q_γ with Poisson bracket given by

$$\{f, g\} = \sum_\gamma \kappa_\gamma \Big(\frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\gamma} \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_\gamma} - (-1)^{|f||g|} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_\gamma} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_\gamma} \Big).$$

As in Gromov-Witten theory we want to organize all moduli spaces $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)$ into a generating function $\mathbf{H} \in \hbar^{-1} \mathfrak{W}$, called *Hamiltonian*. In order to include also higher-dimensional moduli spaces, in [EGH] the authors follow the approach in Gromov-Witten theory to integrate the chosen differential forms θ_α over the moduli spaces after pulling them back under the evaluation map from target manifold V. The Hamiltonian $\mathbf{H}$ is then defined by

$$\mathbf{H} = \sum_{\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R}} \mathrm{ev}_1^* \theta_{\alpha_1} \wedge ... \wedge \mathrm{ev}_r^* \theta_{\alpha_r} \; \hbar^{g-1} t^I p^{\Gamma^+} q^{\Gamma^-} z^d$$

with $t^\alpha = t_{\alpha_1}...t_{\alpha_r}$, $p^{\Gamma^+} = p_{\gamma_1^+}...p_{\gamma_{n^+}^+}$, $q^{\Gamma^-} = q_{\gamma_1^-}...q_{\gamma_{n^-}^-}$ and $z^d = z_0^{d_0} \cdot ... \cdot z_N^{d_N}$. Expanding

$$\mathbf{H} = \hbar^{-1} \sum_g \mathbf{H}_g \, \hbar^g$$

we further get a rational Hamiltonian $\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{H}_0 \in \mathfrak{P}$, which counts only curves with genus zero.

While the Hamiltonian $\mathbf{H}$ explicitly depends on the chosen contact form, the cylindrical almost complex structure, the differential forms and abstract polyfold perturbations making all moduli spaces regular, it is outlined in [EGH] how to construct algebraic invariants, which just depend on the contact structure and the cohomology classes of the differential forms.

In complete analogy to Gromov-Witten theory we can introduce r tautological line bundles $\mathcal{L}_1, ..., \mathcal{L}_r$ over each moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R}$, where the fibre of $\mathcal{L}_i$ over a punctured curve $(u, \dot{S}) \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}_r$ is again given by the cotangent line to the underlying, possibly unstable nodal Riemann surface (without ghost components) at the i.th marked point and which again formally can be defined as the pull-back of the vertical cotangent line bundle of $\pi : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{r+1} \to \overline{\mathcal{M}}_r$ under the canonical section $\sigma_i : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_r \to \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{r+1}$ mapping to the i.th marked point in the fibre. Note again that while the vertical cotangent line bundle is rather a sheaf (the dualizing sheaf) than a true bundle since it becomes singular at the nodes in the fibres, the pull-backs under the canonical sections are still true line bundles as the marked points are different from the nodes and hence these sections avoid the singular loci.

While in Gromov-Witten theory the gravitational descendants were defined by integrating powers of the first Chern class of the tautological line bundle over the moduli space, which by Poincare duality corresponds to counting common zeroes of sections in this bundle, in symplectic field theory, more generally every holomorphic curves theory where curves with punctures and/or boundary are considered, we are faced with the problem that the moduli spaces generically have codimension-one boundary, so that the count of zeroes of sections in general depends on the chosen sections in the boundary. It follows that the integration of the first Chern class of the tautological line bundle over a single moduli space has to be replaced by a construction involving all moduli space at once. Note that this is similar to the choice of coherent abstract perturbations for the moduli spaces in symplectic field theory in order to achieve transversality for the Cauchy-Riemann operator.

Keeping the interpretation of descendants as common zero sets of sections in powers of the tautological line bundles, the first author defined in his paper [F] the notion of *coherent collections of sections* (s) in the tautological line bundles over all moduli spaces, which just formalizes how the sections chosen for the lower-dimensional moduli spaces should affect the section chosen for a moduli spaces on its boundary. Based on this he then defined *descendants of moduli spaces* $\overline{\mathcal{M}}^j \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}$, which were obtained inductively as zero sets of these coherent collections of sections (s_j) in the tautological line bundles over the descendant moduli spaces $\overline{\mathcal{M}}^{j-1} \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}$.

So far we have only considered the case with one additional marked point. On the other hand, as already outlined in [F], the general case with r additional marked points is just notationally more involved. Indeed, we can easily define for every moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R}$ with r additional marked points and every r-tuple of natural numbers $(j_1, ..., j_r)$ descendants $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r^{(j_1, ..., j_r)} \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_r$ by setting

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r^{(j_1, ..., j_r)} = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_r^{(j_1, 0, ..., 0)} \cap ... \cap \overline{\mathcal{M}}_r^{(0, ..., 0, j_r)},$$

where the descendant moduli spaces $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r^{(0, ..., 0, j_i, 0, ..., 0)} \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_r$ are defined in the same way as the one-point descendant moduli spaces $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{j_i} \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1$ by looking at

the r tautological line bundles $\mathcal{L}_{i,r}$ over the moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_r(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R}$ separately. In other words, we inductively choose generic sections $s^j_{i,r}$ in the line bundles $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes j}_{i,r}$ to define $\overline{\mathcal{M}}^{(0,...,0,j,0,...,0)}_r = (s^j_{i,r})^{-1}(0) \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}^{(0,...,0,j-1,0,...,0)}_r \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_r$.

With this we can define the descendant Hamiltonian of SFT, which we will continue denoting by $\mathbf{H}$, while the Hamiltonian defined in [EGH] will from now on be called *primary*. In order to keep track of the descendants we will assign to every chosen differential form θ_i now a sequence of formal variables $t_{i,j}$ with grading

$$|t_{i,j}| = 2(1-j) - \deg \theta_i.$$

Then the descendant Hamiltonian $\mathbf{H} \in \hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}$ of SFT is defined by

$$\mathbf{H} = \sum_{\Gamma^+,\Gamma^-,I} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}^{(j_1,...,j_r)}_{g,r,A}(\Gamma^+,\Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R}} \mathrm{ev}^*_1 \theta_{\alpha_1} \wedge ... \wedge \mathrm{ev}^*_r \theta_{\alpha_r}\ \hbar^{g-1} t^I p^{\Gamma^+} q^{\Gamma^-},$$

where $p^{\Gamma^+} = p_{\gamma^+_1}...p_{\gamma^+_{n^+}}$, $q^{\Gamma^-} = q_{\gamma^-_1}...q_{\gamma^-_{n^-}}$ and $t^{\alpha,j} = t_{\alpha_1,j_1}...t_{\alpha_r,j_r}$.

We want to emphasize that the following statement is not yet a theorem in the strict mathematical sense as the analytical foundations of symplectic field theory, in particular, the neccessary transversality theorems for the Cauchy-Riemann operator, are not yet fully established. Since it can be expected that the polyfold project by Hofer and his collaborators sketched in [HWZ] will provide the required transversality theorems, we follow other papers in the field in proving everything up to transversality and state it nevertheless as a theorem.

Theorem: *Differentiating the Hamiltonian $\mathbf{H} \in \hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}$ with respect to the formal variables $t_{\alpha,p}$ defines a sequence of quantum Hamiltonian*

$$\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^{\alpha,p}} \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}, [\mathbf{H}, \cdot])$$

in the full SFT homology algebra with differential $D = [\mathbf{H}, \cdot] : \hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W} \to \hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}$, which commute with respect to the bracket on $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}, [\mathbf{H}, \cdot])$,

$$[\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}, \mathbf{H}_{\beta,q}] = 0,\ (\alpha,p),(\beta,q) \in \{1,...,N\} \times \mathbb{N}.$$

Everything is an immediate consequence of the master equation $[\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{H}] = 0$, which can be proven in the same way as in the case without descendants using the results in [F]. While the boundary equation $D \circ D = 0$ is well-known to follow directly from the identity $[\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{H}] = 0$, the fact that every $\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}$, $(\alpha,p) \in \{1,...,N\} \times \mathbb{N}$ defines an element in the homology $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}, [\mathbf{H}, \cdot])$ follows from the identity

$$[\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}] = 0,$$

which can be shown by differentiating the master equation with respect to the $t_{\alpha,p}$-variable and using the graded Leibniz rule,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t_{\alpha,p}}[f,g] = [\frac{\partial f}{\partial t_{\alpha,p}}, g] + (-1)^{|t_{\alpha,p}||f|}[f, \frac{\partial g}{\partial t_{\alpha,p}}].$$

On the other hand, in order to see that any two $\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}$, $\mathbf{H}_{\beta,q}$ commute *after passing to homology* it suffices to see that by differentiating twice (and using that all summands in $\mathbf{H}$ have odd degree) we get the identity

$$[\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}, \mathbf{H}_{\beta,q}] + (-1)^{|t_{\alpha,p}|}[\mathbf{H}, \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{H}}{\partial t_{\alpha,p} \partial t_{\beta,q}}] = 0.$$

Let $\mathfrak{W}^0$ be the graded Weyl algebra over $\mathbb{C}$, which is obtained from the big Weyl algebra $\mathfrak{W}$ by setting all variables $t_{\alpha,p}$ equal to zero. Apart from the fact that the Hamiltonian $\mathbf{H}^0 = \mathbf{H}\,|_{t=0} \in \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^0$ now counts only curves with no additional marked points, the new SFT Hamiltonians $\mathbf{H}^1_{\alpha,p} = \mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}\,|_{t=0} \in \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^0$, $(\alpha,p) \in \{1,...,N\} \times \mathbb{N}$ now count holomorphic curves with one marked point. In other words, specializing at $t = 0$ we get back the following theorem proven in [F].

Theorem: *Counting holomorphic curves with one marked point after integrating differential forms and introducing gravitational descendants defines a sequence of distinguished elements*

$$\mathbf{H}^1_{\alpha,p} \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^0, D^0)$$

in the full SFT homology algebra with differential $D^0 = [\mathbf{H}^0, \cdot] : \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^0 \to \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^0$, *which commute with respect to the bracket on* $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^0, D^0)$,

$$[\mathbf{H}^1_{\alpha,p}, \mathbf{H}^1_{\beta,q}] = 0, \ (\alpha,p),(\beta,q) \in \{1,...,N\} \times \mathbb{N}.$$

We now turn to the question of independence of these nice algebraic structures from the choices like contact form, cylindrical almost complex structure, abstract polyfold perturbations and, of course, the choice of the coherent collection of sections. This is the content of the following theorem, where we however again want to emphasize that the following statement is not yet a theorem in the strict mathematical sense as the analytical foundations of symplectic field theory, in particular, the neccessary transversality theorems for the Cauchy-Riemann operator, are not yet fully established.

Theorem: *For different choices of contact form $\lambda^\pm$, cylindrical almost complex structure $\underline{J}^\pm$, abstract polyfold perturbations and sequences of coherent collections of sections $(s_j^\pm)$ the resulting systems of commuting operators $\mathbf{H}^-_{\alpha,p}$ on $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^-, D^-)$ and $\mathbf{H}^+_{\alpha,p}$ on $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^+, D^+)$ are isomorphic, i.e., there exists an isomorphism of the Weyl algebras $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^-, D^-)$ and $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^+, D^+)$ which maps $\mathbf{H}^-_{\alpha,p} \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^-, D^-)$ to $\mathbf{H}^+_{\alpha,p} \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^+, D^+)$.*

Specializing at $t = 0$ we again get back the theorem proven in [F].

Theorem: *For different choices of contact form $\lambda^\pm$, cylindrical almost complex structure $\underline{J}^\pm$, abstract polyfold perturbations and sequences of coherent collections of sections $(s_j^\pm)$ the resulting systems of commuting operators $\mathbf{H}^{1,-}_{\alpha,p}$ on $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^{0,-}, D^{0,-})$ and $\mathbf{H}^{1,+}_{\alpha,p}$ on $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^{0,+}, D^{0,+})$ are isomorphic, i.e., there exists an isomorphism of the Weyl algebras $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^{0,-}, D^{0,-})$ and $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^{0,+}, D^{0,+})$ which maps $\mathbf{H}^{1,-}_{\alpha,p} \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^{0,-}, D^{0,-})$ to $\mathbf{H}^{1,+}_{\alpha,p} \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^{0,+}, D^{0,+})$.*

For the proof observe that in [F] the first author introduced the notion of a collection of sections (s_j) in the tautological line bundles over all moduli spaces of holomorphic curves in the cylindrical cobordism interpolating between the auxiliary structures which are *coherently connecting* the two coherent collections of sections $(s_j^\pm)$.

In order to prove the above invariance theorem we now recall the extension of the algebraic formalism of SFT from cylindrical manifolds to symplectic cobordisms with cylindrical ends as described in [EGH].

Let $\mathfrak{D}$ be the space of formal power series in the variables $\hbar, p_\gamma^+$ with coefficients which are polynomials in the variables q_γ^-. Elements in $\mathfrak{W}^\pm$ then act as differential operators from the right/left on $\mathfrak{D}$ via the replacements

$$q_\gamma^+ \mapsto \kappa_\gamma \hbar \overleftarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial p_\gamma^+}}, \quad p_\gamma^- \mapsto \kappa_\gamma \hbar \overrightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial q_\gamma^-}}.$$

In the very same way as we followed [EGH] and defined the Hamiltonians $\mathbf{H}^\pm$ counting holomorphic curves in the cylindrical manifolds $V^\pm$ with contact forms $\lambda^\pm$, cylindrical almost complex structures $\underline{J}^\pm$, abstract perturbations and coherent collections of sections $(s_j^\pm)$, we now define a potential $\mathbf{F} \in \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{D}$ counting holomorphic curves in the symplectic cobordism W between the contact manifolds $V^\pm$ with interpolating auxiliary data, in particular, using the collection of sections (s_j) coherently connecting $(s_j^\pm)$.

Along the lines of the proof in [EGH], it follows that we have the fundamental identity

$$e^\mathbf{F} \overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}^+} - \overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}^-} e^\mathbf{F} = 0$$

In the same way as in [EGH] this implies that

$$D^\mathbf{F} : \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{D} \to \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{D}, \ D^\mathbf{F} g = e^{-\mathbf{F}} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}^-}(g e^\mathbf{F}) - (-1)^{|g|}(g e^\mathbf{F})\overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}^+} e^{-\mathbf{F}}$$

satisfies $D^\mathbf{F} \circ D^\mathbf{F} = 0$ and hence can be used to define the homology algebra $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{D}, D^\mathbf{F})$. Furthermore it is shown that the maps

$$F^- : \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^- \to \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{D}, \ f \mapsto e^{-\mathbf{F}} \overrightarrow{f} e^{+\mathbf{F}},$$
$$F^+ : \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^+ \to \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{D}, \ f \mapsto e^{+\mathbf{F}} \overleftarrow{f} e^{-\mathbf{F}}$$

commute with the boundary operators,

$$F^\pm \circ D^\pm = D^\mathbf{F} \circ F^\pm,$$

and hence descend to maps between the homology algebras

$$F_*^\pm : H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^\pm, D^\pm) \to H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{D}, D^\mathbf{F}),$$

where it can be shown as in [EGH] that both maps are isomorphisms if $W = \mathbb{R} \times V$ and the contact forms $\lambda^\pm$ induce the same contact structure $\xi = \ker \lambda^\pm$.

On the other hand, differentiating the potential $\mathbf{F} \in \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{D}$ and the two Hamiltonians $\mathbf{H}^\pm \in \hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}^\pm$ with respect to the $t_{\alpha,p}$-variables, we get also the identity

$$e^\mathbf{F} \overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}^+} - \overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}^-} e^\mathbf{F} = (-1)^{|t_{\alpha,p}|} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}^-}(e^\mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}_{\alpha,p}) - (e^\mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}_{\alpha,p})\overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}^+},$$

about $\mathbf{F}$, $\mathbf{F}_{\alpha,p} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial t_{\alpha,p}}$ and $\mathbf{H}^\pm$, $\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}^\pm$, where we used that all summands in $\mathbf{H}^\pm$ ($\mathbf{F}$) have odd (even) degree and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t_{\alpha,p}} e^\mathbf{F} = e^\mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}_{\alpha,p}.$$

On the other hand, it is easy to see that the above identity implies that

$$F^+(\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}^+) - F^-(\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}^-) = e^{+\mathbf{F}} \overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}^+} e^{-\mathbf{F}} - e^{-\mathbf{F}} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}^-} e^{+\mathbf{F}}$$

is equal to

$$(-1)^{|t_{\alpha,p}|} e^{-\mathbf{F}} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}^-}(e^{+\mathbf{F}} \mathbf{F}_{\alpha,p}) - (e^{+\mathbf{F}} \mathbf{F}_{\alpha,p})\overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}^+} e^{-\mathbf{F}} = (-1)^{|t_{\alpha,p}|} D^\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{F}_{\alpha,p}),$$

so that, after passing to homology, we have

$$F_*^+(\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}^+) = F_*^-(\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}^-) \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{D}, D^\mathbf{F})$$

as desired.

3. Divisor, dilaton and string equations in SFT

The goal of this paper is to understand how the well-known divisor, dilaton and string equations from Gromov-Witten theory generalize to symplectic field theory. Here the main problem is to deal with the fact that the SFT Hamiltonian itself is not an invariant for the contact manifold. More precisely it depends not only on choices like contact form, cylindrical almost complex structure and coherent abstract perturbations but also on the chosen differential forms θ_i and coherent collections of sections (s_j) used to define gravitational descendants. The main application of these equations we have in mind is the computation of the sequence of commuting quantum Hamiltonians $\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^{\alpha,p}}$ on SFT homology $H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}, \mathbf{D})$ introduced in the last section.

3.1. **Special non-generic coherent collections of sections.** In order to prove the desired equations we will start with special non-generic choices of coherent collections of sections in the tautological bundles $\mathcal{L}_{i,r}$ over all moduli spaces $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R}$.

The first assumption we will make is about the choice of sections in the tautological line bundles $\mathcal{L}_{1,1}$ over the simplest moduli spaces $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,1}(\gamma, \gamma)/\mathbb{R} \cong S^1$ of orbit cylinders with one marked point. Observing that $\mathcal{L}_{1,1}$ has a natural trivialization by canonically identifying $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,1}(\gamma, \gamma)/\mathbb{R}$ with the target Reeb orbit γ and the bundle itself with the cotangent bundle to $\mathbb{R} \times \gamma$, we want to assume that the section in $\mathcal{L}_{1,1}$ is constant in this trivialization.

This choice has a nice consequence. For this consider the generic fibre $F_{(u,\dot{S})} = \pi_r^{-1}((u, \dot{S})) \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R}$ of the forgetful fibration π_r, where $\dot{S}$ is a marked, punctured Riemann surface and u is the holomorphic map to $\mathbb{R} \times V$. Such fibre is isomorphic to the quotient of $\bar{S}$ by the automorphisms of the map u, where $\bar{S}$ is the compact Riemann surface with boundary obtained from $\dot{S}$ by compactifying each puncture to a circle, which itself corresponds to a copy of the moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,1}(\gamma, \gamma)/\mathbb{R}$ of cylinders over the corresponding Reeb orbit via the boundary gluing map.

Now observe that the restriction of $\mathcal{L}_{r,r}$ to the fibre $F_{(u,\dot{S})}$ coincides with the cotangent bundle to $F_{(u,\dot{S})}$ away from the marked points, where it has a pole of degree one. With our assumption on the section in $\mathcal{L}_{1,1}$ over each moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,1}(\gamma, \gamma)/\mathbb{R}$ we then guarantee that a coherent section of $\mathcal{L}_{r,r}$, when restricted to $F_{(u,\dot{S})}$, then also carries a pole of order one at the punctures. In order to see this, observe that the gluing map at the punctures indeed agrees with the identification of $\mathcal{L}_{1,1}$ with the cotangent bundle to $\mathbb{R} \times \gamma$.

Moreover we will need the analogue of the following comparison formula for ψ-classes in Gromov-Witten theory,

$$\psi_{i,r} = \pi_r^* \psi_{i,r-1} + \mathrm{PD}[D_{i,r}],$$

where $\pi_r : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(M) \to \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r-1}(M)$ is the map which forgets the r.th marked point, $\psi_{i,r}$ is the i.th ψ-class on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(M)$ and $D_{i,r}$ is the divisor in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(M)$ of nodal curves with a constant bubble containing only the i.th and r.th marked

points.

In the very same way as in the proof of the comparison formula in Gromov-Witten theory, it follows that in SFT we can indeed choose a collection of sections $(s_{i,r})$ in such a way that, for their zero set, we have

(1) $$s_{i,r}^{-1}(0) = \pi_r^{-1}(s_{i,r-1}^{-1}(0)) + D_{i,r},$$

where here the sum in the right hand side means union with the submanifold $D_{i,r}$, transversally intersecting $\pi_r^{-1}(s_{i,r-1}^{-1}(0))$.

The existence of such a choice of non-generic sections follows, as in Gromov-Witten theory, from the fact that the pullback bundle $\pi_r^* \mathcal{L}_{i,r-1}$ agrees with the tautological bundle $\mathcal{L}_{i,r}$ away from the submanifold $D_{i,r}$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R}$, together with the fact that the restriction of $\mathcal{L}_{i,r}$ to $D_{i,r}$ is trivial and that the normal bundle to $D_{i,r}$ agrees with $\mathcal{L}_{i,r-1}$. Notice that such a choice of sections is intrinsically non-generic, the sets $s_{i,r}^{-1}(0)$ not being smooth, but union of smooth components intersecting transversally.

We now prove that such sections can be chosen to be coherent. Indeed, as we noticed, $\mathcal{L}_{i,r}|_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r \setminus D_{i,r}} = \pi_r^* \mathcal{L}_{i,r-1}|_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r \setminus D_{i,r}}$ so, starting with a coherent section on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{r-1}$, we construct a section on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r$ with the above configuration of zeros by pulling it back to $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r \setminus D_{i,r}$ and scaling it to zero in a small neighborhood of $D_{i,r}$, via a real function, as it reaches $D_{i,r}$. The zero we create this way along $D_{i,r}$ has degree 1 by the above considerations. Moreover the section is automatically coherent if the cut-off function is chosen coherently. Notice also that, at the extra boundary components appearing in the fibre direction, which are always disjoint from the $D_{i,r}$, the section $\pi_r^*(s_{i,r-1})$ (and hence $s_{i,r}$) is automatically coherent.

In order to be able to speak about higher powers $\psi_{i,r}^j$ of the ψ-classes, we furthermore assume that a corresponding identity for the zero divisors actually holds for the coherent collections $(s_{i,r}^j)$ in the tautological line bundles $\mathcal{L}_{i,r}^{\otimes j}$ over the descendant moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}^{(0,\ldots,j-1,\ldots,0)}(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R} \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$. In the very same way as we have the identity

$$\psi_{i,r}^j = \pi_r^* \psi_{i,r-1}^j + j \cdot (\pi_r^* \psi_{i,r-1}^{j-1} \cap \mathrm{PD}[D_{i,r}]),$$

for the ψ-classes, we can assume that we have chosen the coherent collections $(s_{i,r}^j)$ such that for their zero sets we have

$$(s_{i,r}^j)^{-1}(0) = \pi_r^{-1}((s_{i,r-1}^j)^{-1}(0)) + j \cdot (\pi_r^{-1}((s_{i,r-1}^{j-1})^{-1}(0)) \cap D_{i,r}),$$

where the factor j in front of the second summand refers to the multiplicity of the zeroes and $\cap$ refers to the cap product of two forms or the divisor obtained by intersecting two divisors, respectively. Note that this is possible since again $\pi_r^* \mathcal{L}_{i,r-1}^{\otimes j}$ agrees with $\mathcal{L}_{i,r}^{\otimes j}$ away from the divisor $D_{i,r}$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}^{(0,\ldots,j-1,\ldots,0)}(\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R}$.

3.2. **Divisor equation.** As customary in Gromov-Witten theory we will assume that the chosen string of differential forms on V contains a two-form θ_2. Since by adding a marked point we increase the dimension of the moduli space by two, the integration of a two-form over it leaves the dimension unchanged and we can expect, as in Gromov-Witten theory, to compute the contributions to SFT Hamiltonian involving integration of θ_2 in terms of contributions without integration, where the result should just depend on the homology class $A \in H_2(V)$

which can be assigned to the holomorphic curves in the corresponding connected component of the moduli space.

Recall that in order to assign an absolute homology class A to a holomorphic curve $u : \dot{S} \to \mathbb{R} \times V$ we have to employ spanning surfaces F_γ connecting a given closed Reeb orbit γ in V to a linear combination of circles c_s representing a basis of $H_1(V)$,

$$\partial F_\gamma = \gamma - \sum_s n_s \cdot c_s$$

in order to define

$$A = [F_{\Gamma^+}] + [u(\dot{S})] - [F_{\Gamma^-}],$$

where $[F_{\Gamma^\pm}] = \sum_{n=1}^{s^\pm} [F_{\gamma_n^\pm}]$ viewed as singular chains. We might expect to find a result which is similar to the divisor equation in Gromov-Witten thoery whenever

$$\int_A \theta_2 = \int_{u(\dot{S})} \theta_2,$$

that is,

$$\int_{F_{\Gamma^+}} \theta_2 - \int_{F_{\Gamma^-}} \theta_2 = 0$$

which is however not satisfied, in general.

Instead of showing that it is possible to find for each class in $H^2(V)$ a nice representative which vanishes on all the spanning surfaces and hence meets the requirements, we want to prove a statement which holds for every chosen string of differential forms. Denote by d_γ the integral of the differential form θ_2 over the spanning surface of γ,

$$d_\gamma = \int_{F_\gamma} \theta_2.$$

Denoting the t-variables assigned to θ_2 by $t^{2,p}$ and assuming for notational simplicity that we have chosen a basis $A_0, ..., A_N$ of $H_2(V)$ such that $\int_{A_i} \theta_2 = \delta_{0,i}$, with associated variables $z_0, ..., z_N$, we prove the following

Theorem 3.1. *With the above choice of non-generic coherent sections, the following* divisor equation *holds for the SFT Hamiltonian*

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t^{2,0}} - z_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial z_0} \right) \mathbf{H} \;=\; \int_V t \wedge t \wedge \theta_2 + \sum_k t^{\alpha,k+1} c_{2\alpha}^\beta \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^{\beta,k}} + [\mathbf{H}, \Delta],$$

where $c_{\gamma\alpha}^\beta$ are the structure constants of the cup product in $H^*(V)$ and where $\Delta \in \mathfrak{W}$ accounts for the chosen spanning surfaces and is given by

$$\Delta = \sum_\gamma d_\gamma p_\gamma q_\gamma.$$

Proof. Using the comparison formula (1), we compute, when the curve is not constant, not an orbit cylinder or whenever $r + |\Gamma^+| + |\Gamma^-| \geq 4$, as in the Gromov-Witten case

$$\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{r,A}^{(j_1,...,j_{r-1},0)}} \mathrm{ev}_1^* \theta_{\alpha_1} \wedge ... \wedge \mathrm{ev}_{r-1}^* \theta_{\alpha_{r-1}} \wedge \mathrm{ev}_r^* \theta_2$$

$$= \left(\int_A \theta_2 - \int_{F_{\Gamma^+}} \theta_2 + \int_{F_{\Gamma^-}} \theta_2 \right) \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{r-1,A}^{(j_1,...,j_{r-1})}} \mathrm{ev}_1^* \theta_{\alpha_1} \wedge ... \wedge \mathrm{ev}_{r-1}^* \theta_{\alpha_{r-1}}$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{r-1,A}^{(j_1,...,j_{r-1})}} \mathrm{ev}_1^* \theta_{\alpha_1} \wedge ... \wedge \mathrm{ev}_k^* (\theta_2 \wedge \theta_{\alpha_k}) \wedge ... \wedge \mathrm{ev}_{r-1}^* \theta_{\alpha_{r-1}},$$

where $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{r,A}^{(j_1,\dots,j_r)} = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,r,A}^{(j_1,\dots,j_r)}(\Gamma^+,\Gamma^-)/\mathbb{R}$ denotes the component of the moduli space of curves representing the homology class $A \in H_2(V)$. Note that since we can assume that the Hamiltonian counts holomorphic curves with at least one puncture, we do not get contributions from constant curves. On the other hand, when the curve is constant and $r + |\Gamma^+| + |\Gamma^-| = 3$ the integral is given by $\int_V t \wedge t \wedge \theta_2$ and in the case of orbit cylinders with only one marked point any correlator involving only a 2-form vanishes for dimensional reasons.

Notice now that the differential operator multiplying each monomial containing $p^{\Gamma^+}q^{\Gamma^-}$ in $\mathbf{H}$ by the coefficient

$$\int_{F_{\Gamma^+}} \theta_2 - \int_{F_{\Gamma^-}} \theta_2$$

is precisely

$$\sum_\gamma \left(d_\gamma p_\gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\gamma} - d_\gamma q_\gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\gamma} \right)$$

This, together with

$$\sum_\gamma \left(d_\gamma p_\gamma \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial p_\gamma} - d_\gamma q_\gamma \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial q_\gamma} \right) = [\mathbf{H}, \Delta]$$

yields the desired equation. $\qquad\square$

Note that even when we restrict to special choices for the differential forms and coherent sections, the Hamiltonian $\mathbf{H}$ itself still depends on all other choices like contact form, cylindrical almost complex structure and so on.

But even before we can turn to the question of invariance, we however first have to make a short comment on the genericity of our special choices. As we outlined in the last subsection, all our special choices of coherent sections are automatically non-generic, since their zero sets localize on nodal curves and, in particular, are not smooth. In order to see that we can still use our special non-generic choices for computations, we have to use of the fact that, using smooth perturbations, the special non-generic choice of coherent sections can be approximated arbitrarily close by generic coherent collections of sections and that the new Hamiltonians defined using these generic coherent sections agrees with the Hamiltonian defined using the original non-generic choices when the error is sufficiently small by precisely the same arguments as used for the usual gluing formulas for holomorphic curves in Floer theory.

Turning back to the question of the dependence of our equations with respect to auxiliary choices, with the above main application in mind it is even more important that we have the following

Corollary 3.2. *For any choice of differential forms and coherent sections the following* divisor equation *holds when passing to SFT-homology*

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t^{2,0}} - z_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial z_0} \right) \mathbf{H} = \int_V t \wedge t \wedge \theta_2 + \sum_k t^{\alpha,k+1} c_{2\alpha}^\beta \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^{\beta,k}} \qquad \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}, [\mathbf{H}, \cdot]),$$

Proof. First it follows from $[\mathbf{H}, \Delta] = 0 \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\mathfrak{W}, [\mathbf{H}, \cdot])$ that the equation on SFT homology holds for our special choice of coherent sections, in particular, is independent of the auxiliary choice of spanning surfaces in order to assign absolute homology classes to punctured holomorphic curves.

We redenote by $\mathbf{H}^+$ the Hamiltonian used in theorem 3.1 and coming from the special choice of coherent sections and auxiliary data we made there. To prove that the desired equation holds up to homology for any choice of coherent sections and any other auxiliary data, leading to a new Hamiltonian $\mathbf{H}^-$, we just need to check that its terms are properly covariant with respect to the isomorphism $F_*^- \circ (F_*^+)^{-1} : H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}^+, [\mathbf{H}^+, \cdot]) \to H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}^-, [\mathbf{H}^-, \cdot])$.

Indeed it more generally follows from the computation at the end of the previous section that, if D is any first order graded differential operator in the t and z variables, then we have $(F_*^- \circ (F_*^+)^{-1})(D\,\mathbf{H}^+) = D\,\mathbf{H}^-$, so that in particular $\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}^+ = D\,\mathbf{H}^+ \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}^+, [\mathbf{H}^+, \cdot])$ implies $\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}^- = D\,\mathbf{H}^- \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}^-, [\mathbf{H}^-, \cdot])$.

To be more precise, this follows from the fact that D given by

$$D = z_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial z_0} + \sum_k t^{\alpha,k+1} c_{2\alpha}^\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial t^{\beta,k}}$$

satisfies like $\partial/\partial t_{\alpha,p}$ the (graded) Leibniz rule, that is, we have the two identities

$$[\mathbf{H}, D\,\mathbf{H}] = 0,$$

so that $D\,\mathbf{H} \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}, [\mathbf{H}, \cdot])$, and, if $\mathbf{F}$ is the potential for the cobordism connecting the different choices of auxiliary data,

$$
\begin{aligned}
&e^{\mathbf{F}}(D\overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}}^+)e^{-\mathbf{F}} - e^{-\mathbf{F}}(D\overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}}^-)e^{\mathbf{F}} \\
&+ (e^{\mathbf{F}}D\,\mathbf{F})\overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}}^+ e^{-\mathbf{F}} + e^{\mathbf{F}}\overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}}^+ e^{-\mathbf{F}} D\,\mathbf{F} - e^{-\mathbf{F}} D\,\mathbf{F}\,\overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}}^- e^{\mathbf{F}} + e^{-\mathbf{F}}\overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}}^-(e^{\mathbf{F}}D\,\mathbf{F}) \\
&= D(e^{\mathbf{F}}\overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}}^+ e^{-\mathbf{F}} - e^{-\mathbf{F}}\overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}}^- e^{\mathbf{F}}) = 0,
\end{aligned}
$$

which implies as before $F_*^+(D\,\mathbf{H}^+) = F_*^-(D\,\mathbf{H}^-)$. For the computations note that the degree of D is zero and hence even. Finally the term accounting for constant curves is even invariant as it is mapped to itself by $F_*^- \circ (F_*^+)^{-1}$. $\square$

Note that when we specialize to $t = 0$ the above equation simplifies to

$$\mathbf{H}_{2,0}^1 = \frac{\partial\,\mathbf{H}^0}{\partial z_0} \ \in\ H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}^0, [\mathbf{H}^0, \cdot])$$

and hence allows for the computation of one of the Hamiltonians $\mathbf{H}_{\alpha,p}^1 \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}^0, [\mathbf{H}^0, \cdot])$ in terms of the Hamiltonian $\mathbf{H}^0$ counting holomorphic curves without marked points.

Remark: If the dimension of V is large enough, we indeed find for every $\theta \in \Omega^2(V)$ another differential 2-form θ^0 with $[\theta^0] = [\theta] \in H^2(V)$ which vanishes on all the spanning surface F_γ. Under the assumption that all the spanning surfaces can be chosen to be embedded and pairwise disjoint, which leads to the requirement on the dimension of V, the statement follows by modifying the differential form inductively after proving it for the spanning surface of a single orbit γ. Indeed, for chosen $\theta \in \Omega^2(V)$ let $\theta_\gamma = \iota_\gamma^* \theta$ denote the pullback under the embedding of F_γ into V. Since every 2-form on a surface with boundary is neccessarily exact, we can choose a (primitive) 1-form $\lambda_\gamma \in \Omega^1(F_\gamma)$ with $\theta_\gamma = d\lambda_\gamma$ which we extend to a one-form λ on V with support only in a small neighborhood of F_γ. Since $\iota_\gamma^*(\theta - d\lambda) = \theta_\gamma - d\lambda_\gamma = 0$, it follows that $\theta^0 := \theta - d\lambda$ meets the desired requirements.

3.3. **Dilaton equation.** The next equation we will study is the dilaton equation.

Theorem 3.3. *For any choice of coherent sections the following* dilaton equation *holds for the SFT Hamiltonian when passing to SFT-homology*

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t^{0,1}} \mathbf{H} \ = \ \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}} \mathbf{H} \ \in \ H_*(\hbar^{-1} \mathfrak{W}, [\mathbf{H}, \cdot])$$

with the first-order differential operator

$$\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}} := -2\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \hbar} - \sum_\gamma p_\gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\gamma} - \sum_\gamma q_\gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\gamma} - \sum_{\alpha,p} t^{\alpha,p} \frac{\partial}{\partial t^{\alpha,p}}.$$

The same equation holds at the chain level for the above special choice of non-generic coherent sections.

Proof. With our special choice of non-generic coherent sections still standing, the proof is precisely the same as in Gromov-Witten theory. We want to compute the integral

$$\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_r^{(j_1,\ldots,j_{r-1},1)}} \mathrm{ev}_1^* \, \theta_{i_1} \wedge \ldots \wedge \mathrm{ev}_{r-1}^* \, \theta_{i_{r-1}}.$$

Notice that the tautological bundle $\mathcal{L}_{r,r}$ restricted on the fibre of the forgetful fibration π_r coincides with $\omega + z_1 + \ldots + z_r$, where ω is the canonical bundle and $z_1, \ldots, z_r$ are the marked points. Since the generic fiber is a smooth curve with $|\Gamma^+| + |\Gamma^-|$ holes and since, by our proper choice of sections for $\mathcal{L}_{1,1}$ on the simplest moduli space of orbit cylinders with one marked point, coherence at such holes is equivalent to closing the holes and imposing an extra pole there, we can argue in the very same way as in Gromov-Witten theory.

Finally we would need to separately consider the cases where the forgetful fibration π_r is not defined: as in Gromov-Witten theory only constant curves of genus one with one marked point might give a contribution, but in SFT such moduli space has virtual dimension one and we hence get no contribution by index reasons. Translating this into differential operators on the Hamiltonian yields the desired equation.

To prove that the same equation holds for any choice of auxiliary data when passing to SFT-homology we need to check covariance of the right hand side with respect to $F_*^- \circ (F_*^+)^{-1} : H_*(\hbar^{-1} \mathfrak{W}^+, [\mathbf{H}^+, \cdot]) \rightarrow H_*(\hbar^{-1} \mathfrak{W}^-, [\mathbf{H}^-, \cdot])$, as in corollary 3.2. This time $\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}$ is not a first order differential operator in the t and z variables, but also involves p and q variables and the variable $\hbar$ for the genus.

While all but the last summands of $\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}$,

$$\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}} = -2\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \hbar} - \sum_\gamma p_\gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\gamma} - \sum_\gamma q_\gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\gamma} - \sum_{\alpha,p} t^{\alpha,p} \frac{\partial}{\partial t^{\alpha,p}}$$

do not satisfy the desired Leibniz rule with respect to the bracket, the sum operator $\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}$ has the desired property thanks to the fact that it extracts the Euler characteristic of the corresponding curves from each monomial in the variables $t, p, q, \hbar$.

Indeed, additivity of the Euler characteristic with respect to gluing straightforwardly shows that $\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}$ satisfies the Leibniz rule, that is, as in the proof of the divisor equation we have the two identities

$$[\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}} \mathbf{H}] = \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}[\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{H}] = 0,$$

so that $\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}\,\mathbf{H} \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W},[\mathbf{H},\cdot])$, and, if $\mathbf{F}$ is the potential for the cobordism connecting the different choices of auxiliary data,

$$
\begin{aligned}
&e^{\mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}\,\overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}}^{+})e^{-\mathbf{F}} - e^{-\mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}\,\overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}}^{-})e^{\mathbf{F}} \\
&+(e^{\mathbf{F}}\,\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}\,\mathbf{F})\overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}}^{+}e^{-\mathbf{F}} + e^{\mathbf{F}}\overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}}^{+}e^{-\mathbf{F}}\,\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}\,\mathbf{F} \\
&-e^{-\mathbf{F}}\,\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}\,\mathbf{F}\,\overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}}^{-}e^{\mathbf{F}} + e^{-\mathbf{F}}\overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}}^{-}(e^{\mathbf{F}}\,\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}\,\mathbf{F}) \\
&= \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}(e^{\mathbf{F}}\overleftarrow{\mathbf{H}}^{+}e^{-\mathbf{F}} - e^{-\mathbf{F}}\overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}}^{-}e^{\mathbf{F}}) = 0,
\end{aligned}
$$

which implies as before $F_*^{+}(\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}\,\mathbf{H}^{+}) = F_*^{-}(\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}\,\mathbf{H}^{-})$. $\square$

Note that when we specialize to $t = 0$ the above equation yields the identity

$$
\mathbf{H}^1_{0,1} = \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{Euler}}\,\mathbf{H}^0 \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}^0,[\mathbf{H}^0,\cdot])
$$

and hence allows for the computation of a second one of the Hamiltonians $\mathbf{H}^1_{\alpha,p} \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W}^0,[\mathbf{H}^0,\cdot])$ in terms of the original Hamiltonian $\mathbf{H}^0$ counting holomorphic curves without marked points.

3.4. **String equation.** It just remains to understand how the string equation translates from Gromov-Witten theory to SFT. Indeed string equation is an even more straightforward application of the comparison formula (1) and, reasoning along the same line as in the proof of divisor equation (included the covariance statement), we easily get the following theorem.

Theorem 3.4. *For any choice of coherent sections the following* string equation *holds for the SFT Hamiltonian when passing to SFT-homology*

$$
\frac{\partial}{\partial t^{0,0}}\,\mathbf{H} = \int_V t \wedge t + \sum_k t^{\alpha,k+1}\frac{\partial}{\partial t^{\alpha,k}}\,\mathbf{H} \in H_*(\hbar^{-1}\,\mathfrak{W},[\mathbf{H},\cdot]),
$$

The same equation holds at the chain level for the above special choice of non-generic coherent sections.

Observe that when we specialize to $t = 0$ we now get the obvious result $\mathbf{H}^1_{0,0} = 0$.

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